

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4345.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
THURSDAY NEXT, February 9, at 3 o'clock, Prof. C. CHALMERS MITCHELL, Esq., F.R.S.—FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Problems of Animals in Captivity.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.
SATURDAY, February 11, at 2 o'clock.—THOMAS G. JACKSON, Esq., R.A.—FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Architecture: the Byzantine and Romanesque Period.' Half-a-Guinea.
Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AFTERNOON LECTURES.

49-45, HARLEY STREET, W.
PUBLIC LECTURES UPON HISTORY AND ART.
A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES will be given by Prof. J. A. CRAM, M.A., upon 'NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,' on successive WEDNESDAYS, beginning FEBRUARY 15, at 3 P.M.
Subject of First Lecture:—'NAPOLEON AND THE PRESENT AGE.'

A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES will be given by Prof. A. W. RIMINGTON, R.E.A., A.R.E., upon 'ART,' with Lantern and other Illustrations, on alternate FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, beginning JANUARY 27, at 3 P.M.
Subject of Lecture on FRIDAY, February 10, 'SOME OF THE QUALITIES WHICH ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF GREAT ART.'
Tickets for each Course, 15s., or Single Lecture 3s. 6d., may be obtained from The Assistant Secretary.

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MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.
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The 'Royal Victoria Pension Fund,' commemorating the great advantages the News Trade derived under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.
The 'Francis Fund' provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 12, 1881, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing 'Laws on Knowledge,' and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.
The 'Horace Marshall Pension Fund' is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.
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Situations Vacant.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE, INDIA.

CHAIR OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.
The COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE will shortly proceed to elect from amongst the candidates recommended by an Advisory Committee a PROFESSOR OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, who will be expected to take up his duties at the beginning of JULY, 1911. The salary attached to the post will commence at 1,000 per annum, and will increase by annual increments of 50l. to a maximum of 1,350l.; in addition to this a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the salary will be set aside to accumulate at 4 per cent interest to form a retiring allowance. The Professor will be provided with a house in the Institute grounds. The Institute is mainly conducted for post-graduate research. The duties of the Professor will be such as usually attach to similar appointments in Europe.
The Advisory Committee, which will meet in London, invite applications for the above appointment. Applications, accompanied by five copies of testimonials, must be in the hands of the undersigned by FEBRUARY 28, from whom further information can be obtained.
R. WEYTLAW-GRAY,
Secretary to the Advisory Committee.
University College, Gower Street, London.

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Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.
THO. GARROTT, Secretary of the Committee.
Education Dept., Town Hall, Bradford,
January 10, 1911.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR.
The COUNCIL of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM, invite applications for the position of REGISTRAR. The duties will be those usually appertaining to the position of Registrar of a University College, and the Gentleman appointed will be expected to perform all the Secretarial duties connected with the College, and such other work of a similar character as may be assigned to him by the Council. Salary £250 per annum.
Applications must be received not later than SATURDAY, February 18, and should be addressed to J. A. H. GREEN, Honorary Secretary, Guildhall, Nottingham.

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BABLAKE SCHOOL, COVENTRY.

The HEAD MASTERSHIP of this School will be VACANT after the END of NEXT SUMMER TERM. The School is an Endowed Secondary School for Boys, under inspection by the Board of Education. The Head Master must be under 45 years of age, and a Graduate of an English University. Salary £500, rising by two yearly increments to 500l., with house, rates, light, and coal.—Further information and instructions as to application may be obtained from THE CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS, General Charities Office, Coventry.

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THE SCHOOL GOVERNORS of the HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S HATCHAM BOYS' SCHOOL invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER, to take office, if possible, in APRIL NEXT. He must be a Graduate of some University within the British Empire. The salary offered is 600l. per annum.
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Arrangements for Pension will be made.
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Applications must be sent on or before SATURDAY, February 11, 1911.
Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from R. J. ELLIS, Aske's Hatcham School, Jerlingham Road, New Cross, S.E.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL AND RICHMOND TOWN COUNCIL.

HEAD MISTRESS FOR GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Applications are invited, not later than FEBRUARY 10, for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARKSHOT, RICHMOND. A Day School recently transferred to newly erected premises and furnished with the most modern equipment.
Candidates must possess a Degree of a University in the United Kingdom, or its equivalent, and be between the ages of 28 and 40, and possessed of at least five years' experience in Teaching in a Public Secondary School. The Candidate appointed will be required to give her whole time to the duties of the Office, commencing on May 1, 1911. The salary will be 500l. per annum, with a Capitation Fee of 1l. a year for each Pupil over 150.
Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.
Canvassing will disqualify.
HENRY SAGAR,
Clerk to the Richmond Education Committee.
Town Hall, Richmond, Surrey, January 25, 1911.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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The GOVERNORS will shortly proceed to the appointment of a HEAD MISTRESS, who will be required to take up her duties at the beginning of Next Session, in SEPTEMBER, 1911.
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Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom, or have such other equivalent qualifications as may be approved by the Education Committee and the Board of Education. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned for a copy of the Scheme, a Prospectus of the School, and forms of application.
Applications must be sent in not later than MONDAY, March 13, 1911. Canvassing will be deemed a disqualification.
AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., Education Secretary.
Cambridge, January 30, 1911.

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January 30, 1911.

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On THURSDAY, February 9, and FRIDAY, February 10, the COLLECTION of OBJECTS of ART of the late ALEXANDER CABELLA, Esq.

On SATURDAY, February 11, ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS.

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MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, February 6, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, COINS and MEDALS, including the Collection of a GENTLEMAN in the NORTH, and of the late C. COVE JONES, Esq., of Loxley, Warwick, and other Properties, comprising Greek Coins in Gold, Silver, and Bronze—Roman Aurei in the finest preservation—Roman Denarii and Bronze Coins—Ancient British Coins—Anglo-Saxon Coins—English Hammered and Milled Coins in Gold and Silver—Proof and Pattern Coins—Tokens of the Seventeenth-Nineteenth Centuries—Foreign Coins in all Metals—English and Foreign Medals—Coin Cabinets, Numismatic Books, &c. May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

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LITERATURE

The Encyclopædia Britannica. Eleventh Edition. Vols. I.-XIV. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE expectations raised by the announcements concerning 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' so long and carefully prepared by a special staff of workers, are of two kinds. They concern the improved form of the new issue, and the quality and extent of the contributions which it puts before us.

On the first point the fourteen volumes we have received in a neat bookcase are decisive. The use of thin paper makes a remarkable reduction in size and weight—notable particularly in these days, when the crowd of books necessary for any working library which pretends to completeness makes space a matter of vital importance. For the ordinary reader, who does not trouble to verify his references, there may be more book-room, but he will at once recognize the superiority of volumes which have limp bindings, and will remain open at any given point. These material advantages are apt to be neglected nowadays by producers of books, especially illustrated books; but constant readers know well the comfort of a light volume, whether it is a work of fiction or of learning. As we hope frequently to use the 'Encyclopædia,' it is a satisfaction to find that it is not an indispensable mammoth. It will go into the bag we carry as well as the shelf of our library.

The articles are the work of experts. That is the general expression, which we believe to be justified by the array of writers already exhibited to the world in various ways. But there are various sorts of "experts." In the world of journalism, and even of books, the flood of writing has produced a very moderate standard of literary acquirements. A man may, and constantly does, claim the title of "expert" with satisfaction to himself and profit to those who publish his writings. Yet to the other man who really knows, he is fulfilling the function of the one-eyed among the blind—which is, to dominate them. He has his reputation, and only, perhaps, in the quarters where erudition lies hid, or seldom raises its voice, is he properly estimated.

Never was such a sudden scholar made

is the half-admiring reflection of the real authority, who, in Nietzsche's phrase, can boast of "a calling, but not a bawling." This second sort of expert, for whom accuracy is at once an ideal and an ordeal, is rare, and needs finding out, or, as was said of a learned Oxford don, excavation. England cannot always supply him in spite of her Universities; Germany, the United States, and a dozen other countries may have to be called in, for true scholarship has no boundaries.

It is this difficult business of discovering the right man to which the editor of the 'Encyclopædia' has directed his special attention, and, so far as we can judge without detailed examination, with marked success. But Doctors of Letters and Philosophy as well as of Medicine are apt to disagree, and an unqualified assent to the results of a specialist in any subject is not to be expected. No master, again to quote Nietzsche, wants his brilliant disciples to agree with him; but the volumes before us at least present a view worthy of all consideration, and in some cases the results of research which has not reached the eyes of an incurious public. The sending for criticism of groups of articles representing one subject has begun, and will be a great convenience to editors.

So far we have had in mind the sort of learning which is technical, and reaches the multitude, if at all, in a ready-made summary which earns the scorn, and frequently justifies the disregard, of the scholar. Much else, of course, is looked for in an encyclopædia, and much is given to us; the editor has, for instance, thought it well to include biographies of the living, and we find a crisp account of celebrities so recently eminent as Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Miss Marie Corelli gets some forty-eight lines of appreciation, which conclude as follows:—

"When she went to live at Stratford-on-Avon, her personality, and her importance in the literary world, became further allied with the historic associations of the place; and in the public life of women writers her utterances had the *réclame* which is emphasized by journalistic publicity. Such success is not to be gauged by purely literary standards; the popularity of Miss Corelli's novels

is a phenomenon not so much of literature as of literary energy—entirely creditable to the journalistic resource of the writer, and characteristic of contemporary pleasure in readable fiction."

About the same space is devoted to the distinguished scholar Franz Delitzsch, and his son, "the author of many books of great research and learning."

The 'Encyclopædia,' we think, supplies more than we might reasonably expect in view of the numerous aids to biography extant, which in these days of hustle and self-advertisement tell us of a man's "life-work" long before it is finished. Still, it is an advantage to have a judicious survey, brought up to date, of the prominent figures of our time, for experience assures us that details of the last few years are just those which are most difficult to procure promptly.

Chance more than design must prevail in the rapid study of so vast a store of information and criticism as that before us. We give, however, some of the results of our first investigation.

We have been struck with the abundance and pertinence of the illustrations—for instance, under 'Arms,' 'Amphitheatre,' and 'Greek Art'; and we find notices not only of 'Art Sales,' but also of 'Art Societies' and 'Art Teaching.' The classical specialist might discover matter for disagreement in the article on 'Apuleius,' but he will admire the command of detail under 'Apulia,' for the article begins: "sometimes Appulia in manuscripts, but never in inscriptions." Anthropology, Animism, and folk-lore have evidently been treated with great care, which is all the more satisfactory as there were complaints of neglect in these subjects in earlier editions. We are pleased to see that W. J. Thoms gets his due credit for the invention of the word "folk-lore," and look forward to an interesting discussion arising out of the dictum that, in spite of the championship of Mr. Andrew Lang and others, theriopathy does not necessarily mean totemism. Everywhere the Bibliographies are abundant, and this is a feature of the work which, though it makes little show, is of the utmost value for the student. The bibliography of France, for instance, occupies more than two pages of small print.

There are plenty of sportsmen in the world as well as students, and they will find their interests not neglected. There is, for instance, more than half a page on 'Hammer-throwing,' with "records" duly added; while 'Horse-racing' has already supplied a friend of ours with a detail of the sport not given in other available books of reference. There are short lives, too, of two notable figures of the turf—Apperley, the "Nimrod" who was the father of sporting journalism, and Sir John Astley, the cheery "Mate" of many a reminiscence. As the latter gentleman is given, we should have expected to find a separate article awarded to the great jockey Archer; but that heading is monopolized by the dramatic critic still with us. A cruel sport which has interest for the antiquary

finds its place under 'Ducking and Cucking Stools.'

The odd words which the man who is tolerably informed does not know are, perhaps, the things for which he goes most frequently to a book of reference. Here the new guide is strong. We find the psychological 'Apperception,' the geographical use of 'Divide,' the commercial sense of 'Drawback,' and the geological of 'Greywacke.' One page gives us light not only on 'Nell Gwyn,' whom everybody knows, but also on 'Gwyniad,' the Welsh name of the white fish of Lake Bala. Another affords enlightenment as to 'Hachure,' 'Hacienda,' and 'Hackberry,' the last an American member of the Elm family. Finally, the English reader who is worried by a reference to a 'Hysterion-Proteron' will find it explained and a quotation given of a celebrated example from Virgil. In the last volume we hope to see 'Zeugma,' similarly elucidated, for, in spite of the Board of Education and the spirited efforts of our fellow-journalists, we still believe in grammar, and think some of the remarks of Dr. Sayce concerning it in Vol. XII. would make a good subject for disputation.

Memorials of the Counties of England.—*Old Leicestershire*, edited by Alice Dryden; *Old Lincolnshire*, edited by E. Mansel Simpson; *Old Durham*, edited by Henry R. Leighton. (Allen & Sons.)

MISS DRYDEN, who has already dealt successfully with three other counties in this attractive series, has been exceptionally fortunate in bringing together a number of valuable articles concerning the past history of Leicestershire. Although these essays are of varied quality, there is not a single trivial one amongst them. The only paper that might have been easily improved is 'Vestiges of Paganism in Leicestershire.' It is, perhaps, of a more substantial character than some which have appeared in other volumes under the heading of Folk-lore, but is hardly worthy of inclusion, judged by the standard of its fellows.

The editor has done well in the introductory paper, entitled 'Historic Leicestershire,' in linking the various essays, and briefly bridging over the main gaps in the sketch of the county. Miss Dryden also writes well on the Greys of Groby and Bradgate, whilst another writer contributes a good account of the Beaumonts of Grace-Dieu. We note a paper on Belvoir Castle, and another on the Great Civil War, whilst Mr. Gotch—the most competent of authorities on such matters—writes pleasantly on the few ancient houses of first-rate interest which the county possesses.

An unusual amount of attention is paid to pre-Norman development. Mr. Peake writes in a convincing and original fashion on the pre-historic roads which can

be traced throughout Leicestershire; and Mr. Horwood supplies sections on the county in prehistoric, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon times. Mr. Horwood's essays on these three periods, though carefully compiled, are by no means equal in value to the admirable articles on the same subjects which appeared in the first volume of the 'Victoria History of Leicestershire,' published in 1907.

The two most valuable papers of this collection remain to be noticed, both of considerable worth to ecclesiologists and almost entirely original. Mr. W. S. Weatherley supplies a full list and description of the tombs and monuments with sculptured effigies up to the seventeenth century. The county is exceptionally rich in such sepulchral records; many (notably those of the Earls of Rutland at Bottesford) are of high historical and artistic value. There are other striking examples, of varying date, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ashby - Folville, Castle Donnington, Coleorton, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Foston, Gaddesby, St. Margaret's, Leicester, and Stapleford. This article is excellently illustrated.

The other remarkable paper, entitled 'Leicestershire Churches in the Time of Charles I.,' by Mr. A. Percival Moore, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, supplies an unusual amount of information—mostly of a sorry and unhappy nature—with regard to the fabrics of the churches from the documents in his custody. In the Archdeaconry Registry are preserved records of inspections, commonly called *lustrationes ecclesiarum*, between the years 1619 and 1639. Only in two cases—namely, Theddingworth in 1630, and Kirby Mallory in 1637—did these visitations produce laudatory entries concerning the condition of fabrics or fittings; otherwise the entries form an almost continuous record of omissions and defects. The lay impropiators were worse in their disregard of decency in the chancels than were the churchwardens in the naves. In many a church the altar-table is described as old and indecent. At Witherley "the pulpit is very indecent, being the hollow trunk of a tree." At two churches there was no surplice, at Thurnby it was "old and much torne," whilst at Market Bosworth this vestment was *nimis angustum et strictum et valde inconforme*. In 1627 articles were exhibited against the two churchwardens of Saddington, Thomas Horton and Henry Clerke, for omitting to present at the archidiaconal visitation a variety of enormities, including the following:—

"The glasse windowes of the said church being broken soe that the starlings came in thereat and defiled the church and dinged on the minister's head and on the book as he was reading of divine service there; the west dore of the Belfrie being out of repaire soe that the winde and weather did beate and blow in thereat soe violentlie that the minister was not able to read service in his seat by reason thereof. The dogges suffered to be in Church in tyme of divine prayers and with their noise disturbing the

same, and Alice Horton y^{or} wife being a comon sleeper in the Church in service and sermon time."

Dr. Mansel Simpson, a well-known and most competent antiquary of Lincoln, is responsible for the volume of this series which deals with Old Lincolnshire. With the aid of several excellent coadjutors, a comely and valuable work has been produced. This great county, the second largest in England, is somewhat destitute of grand or impressive scenery, and is not remarkable for remains of monasteries, castles, or great houses. It is, however, distinguished by its parochial churches, rich in the diversity of their architectural features or antiquity, and in the interest of their fittings. The volume opens with fairly comprehensive articles on Lincolnshire in prehistoric and in Roman days, but by far the greater part of its pages is concerned with ecclesiological matters. Dr. Simpson has been fortunate in securing an account of the extremely beautiful Early English chapel of Kirkstead from the pen of Mr. Hodgson Fowler, to whom the county is indebted for many painstaking and conservative restorations of its church fabrics. Mr. Crowther-Beynon writes well on the various churches of the picturesque town of Stamford; Mr. Jebb of Boston and its church; Mr. Watkins of the church of St. Andrew, Heckington; the editor of Tattershall church and castle; and Mr. W. S. Foster on South Lincolnshire churches in general.

But of all the church articles the palm must be given to the contribution by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson on the Saxon edifices of the county. He deals very cautiously with the exact date of many of the fabrics usually accepted as pre-Norman, holding that most of the so-called Saxon churches of Lincolnshire represent a late state of Saxon art, open to Norman influence, but preserving a distinctly national tradition. Some of these buildings he regards as undoubtedly earlier than the Conquest, whilst others are possibly later, though belonging to a type of art previous to the general spread of Norman influence, and therefore fairly entitled to the descriptive term "Saxon." Prof. Baldwin Brown roughly estimates that Lincolnshire possesses about two score churches containing much "pre-Conquest work"; it will probably be henceforth safer, with regard to about half of these, to leave the question of pre- or post-Conquest alone, and to follow Mr. Thompson in speaking of them as of Saxon style. At any rate, Mr. Thompson's detailed descriptions and arguments are well worth careful consideration. Excellent illustrations are given of St. Peter's, Barton-on-Humber, the interior of St. Mary's, Stow, and the church tower of Marston before restoration.

There are also two first-rate papers dealing with the interiors of churches. The Rev. G. E. Jeans, whose general knowledge of Lincolnshire churches is unequalled, writes well, but briefly, on the sepulchral brasses, and fully establishes the great value and interest of those

extant, which are comparatively few. The editor contributes a delightful, though somewhat slight paper on the 'Mediæval Roodcreens and Roodlofts in Lincolnshire Churches,' a subject to which much attention has recently been paid. Good plates are supplied of the pulpits of Lincoln Minster and Tattershall, and of the roodcreens of Sleaford, Cotes-by-Stow, Winthorpe, and Middle Rasen.

With one exception, namely, a poor article on 'Folk-lore,' consisting of well-worn matter common to much of England, the varied essays in the Durham volume are of distinct merit, and for the most part well illustrated. The editor contributes an attractive and well-written account of the 'Castles and Old Halls of the County.' Here it is incidentally mentioned that a modern soldier and a modern poet, both of deserved repute, were natives of the county. Ford Hall was the birthplace of Havelock, whilst Elizabeth Barrett Browning was born at Coxhoe Hall in March, 1806.

There are various papers, all good of their kind, on the priories of Wearmouth and Jarrow; on the parish churches at large; on the monumental inscriptions; and on Finchale Priory. The last of these, by Mr. Tavenor-Perry, is abundantly illustrated by his own facile pen. The great subject of Durham Cathedral has been reserved for one of the oldest and most experienced of our antiquaries, Canon Greenwell; whilst another able article on the general history of the County Palatine is written by Dr. Gee, who has won his spurs as a careful historian.

A paper on a difficult theme, which abounds in pitfalls for the unwary and careless, is written by Mr. W. Morley Egglestone, on 'Place-Names in the Durham Dales.' This is the title given to the essay in the contents, but on the headlines of Mr. Egglestone's actual pages it is clumsily transposed into 'Name-Places in the Durham Dales.' The place-names of this county are strong both in Scandinavian and Saxon words. The writer has dealt with them for the most part in a careful and scholarly fashion. A study of these names divides Northumbria into two provinces, as it were—Deira, the district of the Danes, and Bernicia, the district of the Angles, the river Tees forming the dividing line. The Norse *beck* and the Anglo-Saxon *burn* mark the line with emphasis between these districts in the upper reaches of the valleys of the Wear and the Tees. Almost all of the English rivers have retained the names given to them by the Celts, and the Celtic roots of *avon*, *dur*, *esk*, *rhe*, and *don* are frequently repeated. The Norwegians are responsible for planting in this county, and elsewhere in the North, the word *gill*, signifying a mountain chasm or fissure in the hillside. *Cleugh* is from the Anglo-Saxon *clough*, a cleft down the side of a hill. *Sike* is a common local name, signifying a marshy hollow; it is from the Anglo-Saxon *sic*, but has its Icelandic equivalent *síkje*, and in Norse *siki*. The mingling in Durham of terms of varied

origin is remarkable. Thus in the one parish of Stanhope there are, in round numbers, ten *gills*, thirty *cleughs*, and seventy *sikes*. It is interesting also to note how successive settlers reduplicated names of equivalent meaning through lack of understanding their predecessors' title. Thus we find such curiously intermixed place-names as Rogerley-Gill-Burn, Willow Green-Burn-Gill, and Stock-Gill-Cleugh.

Amongst curious and unexpected bits of information in this interesting article the following may be cited:—

"One of the most striking instances of the Norwegian element in Weardale is what was, fifty or sixty years ago, the 'national' winter sport of the dale. This was *skeeing*, the national sport of Norway. Within the memory of a few of the oldest inhabitants, no snowy winter passed in Weardale without this sport being practised to its full extent."

Regarding the whole story of the wanderings of St. Cuthbert's shrine, and its eventual settlement at Durham, we remark that it is wrapped up with the question of sanctuary rights, which prevailed far more in this county than in any other part of England, with the possible exception of a small circuit round Beverley. But there is no reference to the subject in these pages, with the exception of a drawing of the often illustrated "sanctuary knocker" of Durham Minster.

From Hausaland to Egypt, through the Sudan. By H. Karl W. Kumm. (Constable & Co.)

THIS volume of 324 pages and six unpaginated plates weighs 3 lb. There is really no excuse that we can see for printing it on such heavy paper; for, with the exception of the six beautiful coloured plates of butterflies and moths, the photographs which occupy nearly a quarter of the pages are not of great merit, and scarcely deserved such a fine surface. The writing corresponds to the material: it is ponderous. Yet we are not disposed to class the book among the numerous journals of travel in the Sudan which threaten to become a burden to reviewers. The attraction is certainly not in the manner of telling nor in the matter told, for there is a desperate sameness about savages when cursorily described and photographed by hurried explorers. We may make an exception in respect of the repulsive beak-lipped women of Sara-Kabba, whose mouths, according to their tolerant spouses, were thus distorted in order to ward off the attentions of slave-drivers.

What compels admiration is the "grit" of the man. He is a missionary as well as a doctor of philosophy, a sportsman, and a naturalized Englishman, it seems, and these facts may account for much. His immediate object in 1908 was to continue his work for the Sudan United Mission by taking out and establishing

seven missionaries, visiting all the mission stations, and founding the Lucy Memorial Freed Slaves' Home at Rumasha (named in memory of his wife), near Lokoja, in Northern Nigeria. All this he successfully accomplished. But he had a further design. The chief object of the Sudan United Mission is to counteract the advancing Mohammedan propaganda in Central Africa, and with it the slave-trade. Dr. Kumm is as deeply impressed as Mr. Putnam Weale with the danger of a great Mohammedan revival in Africa, and sees its best preventive in the Christianizing of the pagan tribes. With a view to surveying the field of possible work in this direction, he determined to try to cross Central Africa on the border between the Muslim and the pagan zones, from Northern Nigeria, across the north of the German Cameroons, through the Shari-Chad territory or French Equatorial Africa, to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It took him nearly a year, but in December, 1909, he reached Khartoum without any serious illness or any fighting. He went through unopened country; cut his way through unknown forests and tall, stiff, knife-edged grass; bridged rivers declared to be impassable; kept his carriers together in spite of hunger, fear, and the torments of the tropics; and all this he did in the rainy season. His modesty and his lack of literary fluency will very nearly succeed in hiding this tremendous feat from the casual reader; but if one adopts the traveller's own polyglot recipe for managing the natives, "Patience, Geduld, et la patience," one will find few finer examples of cool daring and splendid endurance than in Dr. Kumm's record.

The bridging of the Kotto by means of felled trees lashed together with strong creepers (Liana) was the most critical operation of the whole journey, for the explorer, after conveying his party (which included a number of starving Mohammedan pilgrims) over to an island, was in great danger of finding further advance cut off. The river rose in the night and washed away the bridge by which he had crossed to the island; it was impossible to retreat, his people were sick, the food supply was exhausted, and they were at least seven days' journey from the nearest town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; and no trees on the island were big enough to reach across to the eastern bank. "The outlook was cheerless indeed; about the most hopeless I ever had to face." To have faced it and got across is one of the imperishable deeds of the explorer. His narrative becomes exciting in this crisis, and we follow him breathlessly as he staggers on with his starving followers through the tropical rain:—

"My helmet became shapeless pulp; not a thread of clothes was dry; all the boxes were clay-coloured; the bush path had turned into a brook; the blades of the 12-foot long grass, sharpened by the drenching water, cut like knives into one's hands and arms. Slowly our poor animals toiled onwards, climbing in and out of elephant holes full of water. Every few steps my poor beasts fell, and I tumbled off alternately, first on

the right and then on the left, into the ditch. ... What in the world did I come to Central Africa for? ... All the provisions had gone. All the flour was eaten, and we were yet some 200 miles from towns and posts that appeared on the map as British. ... It was several weeks since we had seen a human being not belonging to our caravan."

Dr. Kumm had cut a new path from Fort Archambault, the Ultima Thule of European civilization in French Africa, through a country which, if traversed before by a French lieutenant, had never been mapped or reported, to Keffi Genji, and his arrival in British territory was dramatic enough to crown the terrible exploit. He was received by the muzzles of a dozen rifles pointing at him out of a zariba. He rode up, unarmed, with a boy carrying the Union Jack behind him. "Are they British? So are we."

The remarkable point about this journey, apart from its risks and sufferings, is the extraordinary skill with which Dr. Kumm managed not only his own followers (Hausas, Senegalese, Sanusis, &c.), but also the various tribes whose country he traversed. Of his native servants and carriers' devotion and endurance he writes with the highest praise, but he must be a born leader to win such fidelity in the face of such privations. His peaceful method of dealing with possibly dangerous tribes contrasts favourably with the hectoring ways of some earlier explorers, and the result was seen in his amicable reception in so notoriously fanatical a centre as the large Fulani town of Marua, or at Ndeli, the capital of the formidable Mohammedan sultan (though a tributary of France) who is known as "the Sanusi" *par excellence*, and who rules the territory which is the last happy hunting-ground of the slave-trade in Africa (if Wadai has finally fallen), and where virtually the whole population consists of slaves. Although the chief ruler of the Sanusi sect, the Sultan of Ndeli does not appear to possess the sanctity of the Sayyid Mohammed of Jarbub or his son el-Mahdi of Kufra, to whom he is not related by blood. He received Dr. Kumm kindly, advised him as to his route, and gave him a guard of his own men to reinforce the French escort which had accompanied the traveller from Fort Archambault.

Few English readers realize the marvellous advance of the French dominion in Central Africa, or the wide conquests which have been made by mere handfuls of French soldiers pitted against thousands upon thousands of natives. Dr. Kumm gives a brief résumé of this extraordinary advance, and the numbers opposed in the various encounters seem incredible. The differences between the English, French, and German administrations in Central Africa are thus summed up:—

"In this all three agree, though the British and German administrators lay, perhaps, more emphasis upon it than the French, namely, that the autocratic form of government is the most suitable for primitive races. Forced labour has been largely abolished in the British and French spheres, but is recognised and employed freely in

German Adamawa. The payments made to natives are high in the British territory, lower in German, and lowest in the French regions. In roads and river communication the Germans far excel; then come the British, and lastly the French. The French are most anxious to retain the pagans as pagans, and not let them become Mohammedans. As a consequence the pagans in the Sari-Chad Protectorate have the greatest confidence in their white administrators. This is not so in German Adamawa nor in Northern Nigeria, where the intelligent and half-civilised Moslem has secured considerable prestige, and is in many cases preferred by the Government official to the naked bush pagan. As a consequence, the French have more trouble with the Moslems, and the British and the Germans more trouble with the pagans, in their respective territories."

The account of the German administration is not pleasant reading. We are informed that the Germans do not allow natives to learn German, because they would understand what their superiors were talking about; that they employ forced or slave labour habitually; that they tax Muslim pilgrims, and thus compel them to take an exhausting route to avoid the tax; and further, that, while in Northern Nigeria it is "bad form" for a European to have a native mistress, and not usual in the French territories, "it is the rule in Adamawa," where half-castes, with too often the vices of both races and the virtues of neither, abound. If the French condescend to such liaisons, they import into them the politeness of their nation:—

"The sergeant at Dumraou is married to a native young lady, who seems to rule in the house, and for the first time I saw a white man turned out of his easy chair by a coloured girl, who appropriated it with the greatest nonchalance, and Monsieur le Sergeant seemed quite satisfied with the footstool!"

Dr. Kumm's toleration is among his admirable qualities. A missionary vowed to resist the progress of Islam, he appreciates the devotion of Muslim pilgrims, and gives them his protection and succour; and he rides into British territory escorted by Sanusi guards. He is full of sympathy and affection for the natives, and compassion for his "poor beasts," who of course suffered terribly, not only from exhaustion, but also from the attacks of the tsetse fly. But he has no sympathy whatever for the elephant as "poor, innocent, hunted game." He has been hunted himself by elephants, and knows of a herd of 300 or 400 who are the most dangerous man-hunters between Bor and Gondokoro, the constant terror of the Dinkas. One chief, he remarks, always takes the precaution of sending an exploratory old woman ahead of him on his journeys that the elephants may experiment in *corpore vili*. There is plenty of big-game shooting in the book, for which Dr. Kumm stayed two months at Fort Archambault—rather imprudently, in view of the approach of the rains. There are also numerous tables of roads, distances, villages, tribes, meteorological observations, lists of specimens brought home—notably the fine collection of Lepidoptera

—some valuable vocabularies, and a curious series of drawings of the distinctive face-cuts of different tribes. The chapter on 'The Land of Cush' was apparently written in ignorance of Dr. Budge's two massive volumes; and Lieut. Cumin's explorations on the Bahr el-Arab and Pibor were probably published too recently for notice in this book, but it is strange that Dr. Kumm does not seem to have heard of that industrious explorer. Nor is he well informed in his chapter on ethnology. We are not sure, by the way, that the author is quite safe in regarding German as a learned language in which to obscure anthropological observations. The maps are good, and the Index.

History of Ireland. By the Rev. E. A. D'Alton. 3 vols. (Gresham Publishing Company.)

WE have already noticed the earlier volumes of this ambitious work, which now appears in a handsome and complete form, bringing the subject down to the present day. It is really in six volumes (each of which is called a half-volume), and is adorned by many good photographs of modern politicians, and bad pictures of ancient worthies, drawn from imagination.

What we have now to consider is the third volume, which is new, and which covers the period after 1780. It is, of course, a highly controversial period, and for every year of it there are authorities conflicting bitterly with one another. We may repeat what we said in reviewing the second volume regarding the author's qualifications. He is diligent, though he has missed some valuable authorities, and skipped some interesting problems. He makes every effort to be fair; he sees and notes the vices of his people. From the days of incessant border-war and cattle-lifting among the savage chieftains down to those of 1798, there have always unfortunately been Irishmen ready to play false to Ireland, with the natural results. All this the author chronicles and deplores, yet, in spite of his efforts, his book is but a partial and one-sided account, which bears on every page the evidence of being composed by an Irish Roman Catholic priest. Ireland is to him Catholic Ireland; the brilliant Protestants it has produced come in only as accidents. They are strangers to him in religion, and therefore in race, and the great things they have done for Ireland are noticed only occasionally and by the way. Thus the rise and progress of Trinity College, Dublin, a notable factor in Irish history, afford him no interest. He misdates the foundation; he never mentions the efforts of the Jesuits to counteract its dangerous power; he imagines Thomas Ingram, who wrote a book defending the Union, to be one of its professors; he speaks of the college in recent days as the hotbed of bigotry and intolerance. Its greatest sons, Berkeley,

Goldsmith, William Hamilton, are hardly mentioned. The large effect of Irish prose writers on the world is ignored, while William Carleton, Thomas Davis, and the like are lauded as the flower of Irish literature. Lecky is indeed an exception, and is to our author the greatest historian of the age; but that is because he takes the sentimental view of Irish miseries and grievances, and controverts the advocates of the Union with England.

Thus the characters of men and of classes are in this book determined altogether by their regard or disregard of Catholic interests. The foul blot on the Union was that the emancipation of the Catholics was not made part of it. In this Pitt was, of course, much to blame. But to infer that therefore duplicity was the leading feature of that great man's character is absurd. Still worse is the estimate of Castlereagh. Because he carried the Union by unscrupulous means, though he did nothing that other English politicians, such as Walpole, would not do, he is drawn as a ruffian with a black heart, loaded with every vice, without one redeeming quality but a handsome face and suave manners. It is absurd to say that a man who maintained himself in the highest position among English public men, and was even entrusted with national interests at the Congress of Vienna sixteen years later, the friend of Pitt and Wellington, was a monstrous villain of this sort. Such a judgment stamps the writer's want of perspective clearly.

He shows a like narrowness regarding classes. Thus the landowners of Ireland are depicted throughout as a set of tyrants, squeezing the very lifeblood out of their wretched tenants, without a spark of indulgence or pity. He admits, however, that there were exceptions here and there, and good men even among landlords. He has put the thing exactly the wrong way. The majority of the Irish landlords were easy-going, charitable, but not thrifty people. They were kind to their tenants, and there existed much affection between both. In the great famine time no class showed more active charity and self-denial than the landlords did. Yet because there were a few miscreants who tried to screw their rents out of the starving people—possibly they were starving themselves—these cases are quoted as specimens of the atrocities of a class. Mr. D'Alton is right in saying that as regards evictions (not as regards other tyranny) the period 1850-70 was the worst. But that, as he elsewhere states, was owing to the disappearance of the old considerate and charitable landlords, when their estates were bought by land-jobbers as a mere speculation, and all traditions were ignored. Gladstone once observed to the present writer that the omission of any clause saving the existing tenants, when land changed ownership under the Encumbered Estates Act, was the worst blot in that legislation.

The landlords have been tried and found wanting; they will presently, perhaps,

become extinct, and some will regard their fall as the just punishment of their want of thrift, their inability to trust any leader, and their failure in public spirit. But there is no need to trample on the fallen adversary, and represent the whole flock in the colours of its blackest sheep. Moreover, some of those reputed the worst were shamefully maligned. The late Mr. John Adair had in his possession, and used to show his friends, a document signed by the neighbouring Catholic priests, thanking him for having been, under God, the means of rooting out the nest of villains that occupied Derryveagh. It is not our duty here to vindicate his act, but the facts of the case were either concealed or distorted in the authorities used by our author.

We might say the same things regarding the author's estimate of the Protestant Irish Church, once established by law. Here are his words:—

"And thus, after a long and inglorious career, a mischievous and hated institution came crashing to the earth [in 1869]. Sheltering every abuse, sanctioning every oppression, the tool of tyranny and the apologist of corruption, it fell amid the execrations of millions of Irishmen whom it had so long impoverished and enslaved."

The reader would never suspect that this Church, though it wholly failed as a missionary Church, and remained the creed of the minority, counted among its numbers (especially in the nineteenth century) many pious and active Christians, many eminent writers and preachers, many rectors who were the kindest of landlords, and whose incomes were spent among the Catholic poor; moreover, many who brought up brilliant sons to become the stay and the ornament of the British Empire. Mr. D'Alton need not go far to find outbursts as violent against his own creed. France and Spain will supply him with plenty. In no case can we call estimates of this sort fair history.

Such are the difficulties in the way of an honest and sober man if he has been brought up in an atmosphere of prejudice. He may do his best to tell the whole truth, yet his prejudices overmaster him, and he misjudges his opponents. The matter would not be of much importance anywhere else, but, in a history which professes to give an account of life and thought in Ireland down to the present day, the forgetting or ignoring of what Irish Protestants have contributed is a capital defect. It has often been said with considerable reason that a really impartial history is not to be found, or if it is, it must be the dullest of books. We want colour in every story, and the hues are contributed by the likes and dislikes of the author. But if so, the reader who desires the truth must read the other side; he must read the work of Thomas Ingram explaining how the Union was carried, or the much more moderate book of Froude on the English in Ireland. If one side is inaccurate, so is the other.

Turning to smaller points, we think the author underrates the current of opinion

in favour of the Union all through the eighteenth century. He knows only the "obscure names of Madden and Dobbs." In the first place, Madden was perhaps the most prominent practical Irish patriot early in the eighteenth century; he founded the famous Dublin Society, and devoted his very public life to the development of Irish industries. But there were besides many pamphlets to which we could refer the author, and then there was Arthur Young. Again, George IV. landed not at Dunleary, but at Howth. The Plunket family are not to be called Plunketts, nor should Docwra be printed "Dowra." The author thinks the fame of Bishop Doyle (of Carlow) "exceeded the fame of any Irish Churchman since the days of St. Malachy." What about Ussher and Bedell, and Reeves and Todd, not to mention Salmon, and other recent men? Are we to confine the term "Irish Churchmen" to Roman Catholics? There are phrases of this colour all through the book. Trinity College, for example, is called "aggressively Protestant, though it derives its income from the plunder of Catholic lands." It may be asserted that there is not one acre of its lands taken from a Catholic because he was a Catholic, and handed over to the College because it was Protestant. The larger part comes from the confiscation of O'Neill and O'Donnell in Ulster by James I., and these princes were attainted not because they were Catholics, but because they were believed to be rebels plotting against the Crown. Their creed was not made a charge against them. It may be true that, had they been Protestants, they might have avoided their condemnation; and so there is an element of plausibility in the statement. But how far is it from sober and impartial history!

We will not follow the author into his account of recent politics and politicians in Ireland. Here he is confessedly on ground so debatable that hardly any statement or estimate of character is undisputed. He calls men "honest" whom their opponents in Ireland quote as specimens of the very opposite. But he is certainly far more careful of his blame. His judgments of the living are generally kindly and generous. No leading man was less in sympathy with him (strange to say) than Cardinal Cullen, but he gives the Cardinal full credit for good intentions. So we find in every page the writing of a scholar and a gentleman. His long training has given him a bias which is beyond cure. Nevertheless we have read his book with great interest and not without sympathy.

NEW NOVELS.

The New Machiavelli. By H. G. Wells.
(John Lane.)

It is impossible to judge 'The New Machiavelli' by the ordinary criteria of fiction. The author has not designed it as a novel, but intends it to be the history of one man's development among

the social, political, and ethical forces of his time. The narrator is Remington, whose father was a science teacher, and whose education was effected at a Public School of sorts and at Cambridge. It is probable that readers in an ordinary way will find the earlier chapters the most interesting. Certainly they exhibit Mr. Wells in his most incisive and comprehensive mood. There is a good deal about education in this part of the book, and we are re-introduced to many of the author's familiar opinions and theories. He can touch nothing without producing some new points of view, and starting doubts and wonders and speculations in the reader's mind.

In a way this may be said to be Mr. Wells's chief service to his generation. He ploughs up so much that it is impossible any field may remain fallow for the spectator. It is, however, where the narrative, which is virtually an introspective autobiography by Mr. Remington, reaches the political arena that the author would have us centre our interests. He introduces political and social personages as types, though in some cases it is not difficult to put one's finger on the prototypes. No one, for example, could doubt the identity of Evesham, to whom Mr. Wells pays curiously interesting homage.

It seems to us that Remington in his political career is too much an abstraction. He talks, he ruminates, but he does not act. Mr. Wells is understood to be painting here a figure outside his own political views, for Remington begins as a Radical-Socialist, and ends as a Unionist Tariff Reformer. Yet undoubtedly Remington sometimes speaks with his author's authority. We find Mr. Wells's notion of the source of aristocracy as developed in an earlier volume by him, and also the theory of "endowment of motherhood" to which he is known to subscribe.

Altogether, the political part is a strange medley of acute observation, imagined theory, and vague discontent with the crudeness and insincerity of modern parties. But the ideas thrown about in it are wonderfully stimulating. Then comes the crisis, the sexual crisis, which constitutes the tragedy of the book. This is virtually the only part of it which is entitled to the name of "story"; and the truth is that we have not been sufficiently interested in the man and the woman to care what happens to them. 'The New Machiavelli' is essentially a book of theories, of views, of pictures, of speculations.

Young Life. By Jessie Leckie Herbertson. (Heinemann.)

THIS seems to us a misleading title, for the action of the novel centres less in "young life," as represented by a girl of mysterious origin and personality, than in the mature woman who, from motives rather of benevolence than sympathy, becomes her guardian. The story contains little in the way of incident, and depends for its

interest mainly on a psychological analysis of the two female characters mentioned and four belonging to the opposite sex. Of the latter, at least two are, in varying degree, undesirables, and their evil influence threatens a moral catastrophe to the matron and a disastrous marriage to her ward; but both dangers are averted, and all ends more or less happily.

Down our Street. By J. E. Buckrose. (Mills & Boon.)

A TENDENCY to cynicism having been noticed in her more recent books, Mrs. Buckrose seems to have determined to correct it by a rather free indulgence in sentimentality. "Our street" is in a Northern seaport town, and the energetic wife of a sombre clerk in a butter importer's office has an irrepressible good-humour which never fails to dispel its gloom. Occasionally her cheeriness has almost a Dickensian flavour. Some of the minor characters in the story—rather curiously assorted folk they are to reside in the same thoroughfare—are drawn with a nice satiric touch, but the smiling, sentimental, eccentric figure of the wife mentioned above predominates, and, unfortunately, lacks the quality of life. She is a vehicle for Mrs. Buckrose's humour and observation—not a human being capable of uttering the shrewd and amusing sayings put into her mouth. The book is a collection of characters and incidents rather than a story, and not on the same level of achievement as 'The Wood End' and 'The Little Green World.'

Tillers of the Soil. By J. E. Patterson. (Heinemann.)

MR. PATTERSON is one of those few novelists who know whereof they write and can tell their tale in good sound English. His book, as the title indicates, is of the soil, and in some quarters he will be likened to Mr. Thomas Hardy, from whom he differs in many directions. Mr. Patterson handles "a slice of life," and, though comic and tragic, eschews the forms of comedy or tragedy. His book is a series of pictures, a gallery of well-drawn characters (from which we except an artificial American, who is rather more symbolic than human); its point of unity is the rustic atmosphere which he creates. This atmosphere, too, is of to-day—of the age of small-holdings, intensive agriculture, co-operative farming, and the new attack upon the old feudalisms. Mr. Hardy would never have referred to the charges extorted by a railway company for the transport of agricultural produce to London.

We have paid Mr. Patterson the compliment of a serious comparison, and whatever fault we may find is probably due to lack of maturity. If ever that desideratum is achieved, he will be a writer of more than the outstanding merit which we acclaim to-day. One bone we have to

pick with him. Why spoil the effect of a passable set of verses with an asterisk which proclaims that "the music rights of this song are the property of Miss So-and-So"?

A Priestess of Humanity. By Mrs. Stanley Wrench. (John Long.)

A YOUNG literary aspirant who, with satisfaction to himself, can "write" of Helen of Troy that she was "the most fascinating, yet the most elusive feminine personality in all the annals of the world's history," and argue the point, does not hold out great hopes of entertainment. The mingled priggishness and chivalry, however, of Mrs. Wrench's hero in relation to two women—the errant wife of another man, and a lady novelist rejoicing in the discovery of her affinity—afford a study of more than common interest. It is only when Clive Annesley is called upon to make the supreme choice between the women aforesaid that the author's treatment seems at fault; for the moment of crisis, carefully prepared for, is faced, and the anticipated course taken, with so little show of hesitation, that we are left in doubt whether any real crisis had ever, in fact, existed. The scene of the story is laid for the most part in London, but the author also describes with effect meadows in springtime.

Children of the Cloven Hoof. By Albert Dorrington. (Mills & Boon.)

NOTHING would be easier than to point out flaws in the construction of this story of Queensland life; nothing would be more unjust if the critic were to allow his task to finish there. The interest of the book is divided between two families in the Bush, the head of one an abnormally rich stockbreeder with a son who returns from Oxford to be convicted of murder, the head of the other a daring horsethief with a daughter whose affection for the wrongly accused man leads her to disclose the identity of the real perpetrator of the crime. It is a commonplace plot, and its central weakness is that the murder is destitute of motive. A more irritating fault is that one of the most interesting figures in the story is allowed suddenly to disappear, only to be capriciously re-introduced in the closing page. It is in the telling that the attractiveness of the story lies. Mr. Dorrington, unlike most writers of Bush stories, has nothing of the melodramatic in his style; he is forcible without being sensational, and picturesque without straining after effect.

The Passionate Elopement. By Compton Mackenzie. (Martin Secker.)

THIS book is characterized mainly by a careful avoidance of the commonplace. Its studied artificiality is in keeping with its scene and period, the former being a fashionable Spa, the latter the age of Dr. Johnson. The author evidently has a

predilection for the eighteenth century, and he successfully translates the reader into an atmosphere of patches, beaux, postilions, and brocades. The manner of the book is discursive, and the somewhat thin stream of narrative that provides the title deals with an affair of the heart between one Phyllida and Francis Vernon, an elegant scamp and gamester. The sustained insincerity of the story is apt to grow fatiguing, especially as it prevents the reader from getting near the living persons. The author's affectation of eighteenth-century quaintness is clever, but never amounts to an interpretation of the spirit of the age.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE welcome the new and revised edition of Mr. Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, 2 vols. (Macmillan). Since this luminous and candid work has long since won general recognition on both sides of the Atlantic, it will be enough to indicate the nature and scope of its new matter. Mr. Bryce can rightly claim that the survey has been thoroughly renovated. Thus to the chapter on 'State Politics' he has added an interesting note on the working of the Referendum, which he might conceivably have enlarged if he could have foreseen how prominent that word would become in our own affairs.

The first of the three new chapters, 'Further Reflections on the Negro Problem,' is written in a tone of sober optimism; Mr. Bryce believes that the African race has gained rather than lost by its practical elimination from party politics. The chapter on 'The New Transmarine Dominions' is wisely chary of prophecy, and notes how the Americans have drifted into dominion, and how they are confronted by difficulties of administration. In 'Further Observations on the Universities' we get Mr. Bryce at his best—fully alive to the immense progress achieved, but reproving the underpayment of teaching staffs, the superficiality of much of the instruction, and the athletic craze.

Mr. Seth Low has rewritten his chapter on 'Municipal Government,' and, while admitting the demoralization produced by "graft," contends—and that with cogency—that the tendency is towards improvement.

MR. WERNIE LAURIE publishes in two volumes *The Serbian People, their Past Glory and their Destiny*, by Prince and Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich. The Servians as here treated include the Montenegrins, and to some extent the Croats, although the inhabitants of the organized state of Croatia are cut off from the rest of the Serbian people by their closer adherence to Rome, and absence of unanimity in the Orthodoxy of the Eastern Church. The book is unsatisfactory, but highly interesting. It is ill-arranged, and difficult to read, and will be of little value as a book of reference. Yet, when all this is said, we may still find it perhaps the best work available upon that typical representative of the Southern Slavs—the Wendish group of tribes who, Teutonized in Prussia, are represented by their name in mainland Venice, and their tongue from Trieste to the mountains of the Greek frontier, and eastward to the Carpathians, Northern Roumania, and Western Bulgaria. So much turns on the

way in which history is written that Hungary, often treated as the kingdom which bore the brunt of Turkish attack on Europe, appears in these pages as the oppressor who prevented the complete success against the Turks of the heroic Servians by whose insurrection every attempt at united action against the Osmanli was begun.

The authors, of whom we guess that the lady is of American descent, are thorough-going supporters of Slavonic institutions, and embark on an impassioned defence of that ancient system of village tenure of land which they attack both Austro-Germans and Magyars for suppressing. It is accordingly necessary to add that the one substantial change in Russia accomplished by Parliamentary government through the present Duma is this—we agree, unfortunate—surrender to the hated Economists of Western Europe. Of Russia we find little in praise or blame; but, even more than the Turk, to our authors the Austro-Hungarian is the enemy. We are told of the Serbian national songs that "in Austria-Hungary they are forbidden under heavy pain." But we are occasionally inclined to doubt the strict accuracy of our writers. Some experience of such Russian terms as "Pladu" leads us to question the words that follow the description of some mountain meadows: "These places are called 'Blatos.'" There are good people still left in Wales who proudly quote "pont" as Welsh for a bridge before the days of Rome. The transliteration of names is as strange as is usual in such cases, and leads to much confusion when any attempt is made to consult the imperfect Index. Unfortunate Europeans of the West can hardly make much of such geographical descriptions as "Tsrny Vrh." Another objection is that the spelling adopted violates custom in the case of well-known names, as, for example, "Tsrnagora" and "Serayevo." Both the Barbarossas are the subject of allusions in the text, but neither is in the Index. There are two references in the Index to the Bogomils, but ten or a dozen are scattered through the text, and some of them go to show greater knowledge of the curious subject than is common in these days. It is noted by the authors, for example, that at the beginning of the thirteenth century the heresy had spread "into France, extending into England." There are many allusions to the repeated attempts of Rome to class together "Bogomilism and Orthodoxy" in an effort for their eradication, delayed by the quarrels between the Franciscans and the Dominicans until the permanence of Orthodoxy and long life of Bogomilism were assured. One of the most dangerous attacks by the King of Hungary upon the Servians of Bosnia was based on the necessity of suppressing the Bogomil faith. But its reign over the affections of the Bosnians in the eighteenth century appears to have been as complete as at the end of the twelfth.

Several foot-notes assure us that "Knez," for Prince, is a term of Serbian origin. But when two of them go on to add that "in Russia" this forms "the only real Slavonic title," we must be allowed to dispute the extension involved. In Russia the title is in practice never used except by Slavs in addressing or speaking of Mohammedans.

In their account of the bearing of modern politics upon the Servians our authors assume that the second use made of the *entente* with France displayed the intention "to form a ring about the Hohenzollern Empire," and the existence also of a scheme "to supplant a national Serbian ruler by an Anglo-German prince."

University of Cambridge Grace Book Δ, containing the Records of the University for the Years 1542-89. Edited by John Venn. (Cambridge University Press.)—The Grace Books of the University are gradually making their appearance, and this, the fourth of the series, takes us from 1542 to 1589. It is hardly possible to over-estimate their value and importance. For historical, antiquarian, and genealogical information the records of the Universities are constantly being referred to; nor can the legal aspect be overlooked, the mention of a particular name being often of special interest to practising lawyers. Thus we can imagine no work more peculiarly the province of the Registry's office than the publication of such documents as those before us. That so little has been done—that the University has to thank volunteers who have come forward to undertake what must be a most arduous labour of love, as Dr. Venn has done in the present instance—would be little short of a scandal, were it not for the notorious poverty of the University. We are, however, full of hope that the new business methods employed by the Syndics of the Press may result in such profits that Cambridge antiquaries may be lucratively employed in editing the early documents in the possession of the Registry.

The special interest of Grace Book Δ lies in the fact that it deals with a state of things which continued down to days within the memory of men still living. The college system was by 1542 fully established, and the Elizabethan statutes prevailed from 1565 to 1860. The "Caput" was from 1528 and onwards the governing body of the University; and Dr. Venn has some pungent remarks on the present Council of the Senate, somewhat to the advantage of its venerable prototype. He shows that the idea that the "Caput" consisted of "a lot of old heads" is erroneous, the fact being that besides the Vice-Chancellor, who was not invariably a "Head," the body was made up of representatives of "faculties," and that the "Regent" house was always represented. In other words, among the five rulers of the University one was always a very young man, certainly not more than 25 years of age. In 1572 the average age of the five members of the "Caput" was 31. Under George V. the youngest member of the Council of the Senate was 47!

The discussion on the lists, "Ordo Senioritatis," and the two annual examiners, whose names since 1535, with a few omissions, appear in the Appendix, is extremely interesting. The "Ordines" are recorded, almost without intermission, since 1491, and only ceased when the Mathematical Tripos was "reformed" in 1882, Wranglers ceasing in 1909. How a more or less arbitrary list became a real order of merit, as well as how the subjects, originally philosophical, became entirely mathematical, is hard to trace. The process was gradual and almost unconscious, and was due to no legislative enactments. Dr. Venn also tries to solve the problem of the exemption of King's men from examination for degrees. The whole Preface is well worthy of perusal. The Indexes seem to be most satisfactory, and especially that of degrees during the period over which the Grace Book extends. The list of officials is a useful addition; but it is open to question whether the method of arrangement whereby one is able to trace a prominent man's University career, employed by Mr. Searle in Grace Book Γ, is not preferable. Dr. Venn's attention should be called to a strange error on p. xx, which is one of the few blots in an excellent and self-denying piece of work.

The Political Theories of Martin Luther. By Luther Hess Waring, Ph.D. (Putnam's Sons.)—A monograph on Luther's politics by an adequately trained and critical scholar is greatly needed. Unfortunately, Dr. Waring is hardly possessed of these qualifications. He seems to have read much concerning Luther, and to have glanced at a good many other books. But he writes from the hagiologist's standpoint, so far as his subject is concerned; while his acquaintance with mediæval politics may be gauged by such a dictum as the following:—

"All through the Middle Ages, and prior to the golden age of the contract theory of the origin of the state, the doctrine of the divine right of Kings prevailed."

His account of Luther's ideal is good enough:

"Luther's appeal was for a modern state; not the ideal world-empire, but a sovereign, unitary, territorial state of one people—the national state, as the most natural, the most homogeneous, the most stable, the most successful."

But Dr. Waring goes on: "The Florentine Machiavelli said centuries ago," &c. Would the casual reader gather that Machiavelli's 'Prince,' though written a year or two earlier, was not made public till fifteen years after the theses were nailed on the doors of the church at Wittenberg?

We are sorry that we can say no better things of this book; but the fact is that it is impossible for any one to write even tolerably on the beginnings of modern political philosophy who has not made a considerable study of mediæval thought, and of this we see little evidence in the volume before us. Indeed, the writer does not seem to have read Dr. Carlyle's accessible volumes. In regard to Luther's attitude to the Peasant's Revolt the author is far too apologetic; Mr. Pollard's admirable chapters in 'The Cambridge Modern History' rightly suggest a more balanced view.

Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar. Edited by the late E. Kautzsch. Revised by A. E. Cowley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The 'Hebrew Grammar' of Gesenius is a good example of the perennial value possessed by a work based on sound scientific principles, and accomplished with masterly thoroughness. The author had, if not genius, at least a capacity for taking infinite pains, the one quality which is really essential for a production of this kind. The Grammar first appeared in 1813, and its history now includes no fewer than twenty-seven subsequent editions, which gradually grew both in bulk and importance. The first twelve were published by Gesenius himself, and the twenty-second to the twenty-eighth were prepared by the late Prof. Kautzsch. An English translation of the twenty-sixth edition was published at Oxford in 1898; and as this has been exhausted since 1908, Hebrew students all over the English-speaking world will gladly welcome the new edition, which Mr. Cowley has with conscientious care made conformable to the twenty-eighth German edition. Paper, type, and general appearance will all be found excellent; and the Table of Alphabets by Dr. M. Lidzbarski is clear and most helpful. In his Preface Mr. Cowley pays a well-deserved tribute to the memory of Prof. Kautzsch.

English Country Life. By Walter Raymond. Illustrated in Colour from Water-Colour Drawings by Wilfrid Ball, R.E. (T. N. Foulis.)—Mr. Raymond writes with

intimate knowledge of the Western shires, particularly of Somerset; and we must conceive that the Sutton which is the village of his new book is somewhere within the confines of that county. The illustrations in colour by Mr. Wilfrid Ball, which are admirably pleasing, seem to indicate Wessex, as does the talk. Mr. Raymond is more or less of the school of Mr. Hudson in his methods. That is to say, he is not first and foremost a literary man, like, say, Mr. Dewar or Mr. E. K. Robinson. He is an observer, a "naturalist" to begin with; and other things are added to him. Mr. Hudson's method is akin to Borrow's; he goes wandering on, making his records with shrewd eyes and shrewd mind, with a view to the light they cast on human life.

Mr. Raymond is similarly minded. These sketches offer abundant proof of his sympathies, and his quality of observation, as well as of his sense of humour. They are the intimate sketches of a village life and are set down lovingly. It is not so easy to record the humours of a village in right proportion as it might seem. It is much more easy to exaggerate, and to take things out of relation to their setting. Mr. Raymond avoids this mistake. He knows the squalor and the sordidness of rustic life on occasion, but he does not give it the predominance which one less familiar with the country would do. The earthiness of rural life sometimes appals sensitive critics more even than its imaginary Arcadianism attracts them. Both interpretations are erroneous. The villager lives near the soil, and is of it, but he is wholly human. A book like this is of value because it makes one realize that, and therefore helps to a sound knowledge of country life.

The Motorist's Pocket Tip Book. By Geoffrey Osborn. (Mills & Boon.)—We have not before heard of a "Tip Book," but this is precisely what, we imagine, it should be. It is slender and comely, like a good sort of letter-case; handy for the pocket, well printed on good, thin paper, and illustrated by a few particularly clear diagrams. The table of contents is not quite adequate as an index, but in so small a book this is not important. From the simplicity of his language, and the correctness of his explanations, where we have been able to test these, we gather that the author has really mastered his subject.

Beginning with lucid explanations of the working of a petrol-driven internal-combustion engine, the author proceeds to practical advice as to the handling and management of a motor-car, and then to his "tips" for discovering and remedying causes of trouble. These hints do not, of course, exhaust the ways of going wrong, or the possible remedies; but they are as useful a collection as we have seen, and they do embrace virtually all the difficulties which have come within the present reviewer's experience during the past few years. A list including all the troubles of eight or ten years ago would require a far more cumbersome volume than this, while its interest would be merely academic for the driver of the luxurious modern automobile. The advance made, for instance, in the ease with which the driver starts his engine nowadays would surprise the pioneers who frequented the roads at the beginning of this century.

The Dickensian for 1910 (Chapman & Hall) is, as usual, full of varied matter bearing more or less relevantly upon its chosen topic. Mr. C. M. Neale devotes three articles to

illustrating the extent to which the literary mind of Dickens was coloured by his (hypothetical) study of Charles Lamb, and to that end gives a list of "Pickwick words" also employed by Elia. The fact, however, that such everyday expressions as "boy," "bachelor," "turkey," "sausages," and "salmon"; proper names like Jove and Julius Caesar, and places so commonly alluded to as the House of Lords and London Bridge, are calmly kidnapped and carried off to the Pickwickian pound, indicates a process of special pleading which is not likely to lead to any conclusive result. An attempt by Mr. Willoughby Matchett to sketch a parallel between 'Hunted Down' and the Crippen case seems to us to lack significance; while two articles on the subject of Dickens and Christmas (in a single volume) give undue prominence to a theme already worn threadbare.

A delightful story, set forth in the editorial notes of the December number, tells of a certain young man who, to gain proficiency in the art of type-writing, set out to type 'David Copperfield,' altering the names of persons and places so as to give 'variety and interest to his task.' Being moved to send the completed manuscript to a "well-known firm" of publishers, he is said to have received a reply to the effect that the work exhibited great promise, but was "much too long for present-day tastes," with these words added: "We notice that you have been influenced very much by the works of Mr. William de Morgan, and would suggest that you try to adopt a more original style." It is of interest to learn that the novel in question during the past year made its way into Portuguese.

A Chesterton Calendar (Kegan Paul), which is "compiled from the Writings of 'G. K. C.' both in Verse and Prose, with a Section apart for the Moveable Feasts," is, as the sub-title might suggest, a comely book rather than a Calendar, supplying for every day a passage of varying length. The author is by this time well known as a public stimulant, and his gifts of imagination, exaggeration, and paradox have won him a distinct place. He is best in a sentence or two rather than a long passage, and in the regions of speculation rather than those of history and philosophy. His cleverness is amazing, and this Calendar, though we cannot recommend its use for every day, should be a good deal more thought-provoking than the tedious iterations of commonplace which have lost all their power and savour. On December 23rd we read the characteristic dictum:—

"A Turkey is more occult and awful than all the angels and archangels";

on May 8th:—

"The world is not a lodging-house at Brighton, which we are to leave because it is miserable. It is the fortress of our family, with the flag flying on the turret, and the more miserable it is, the less we should leave it";

on July 13th:—

"Only in our romantic country do you have the romantic thing called weather, beautiful and changeable as a woman."

The author's verses are a pleasant variant on his prose. In his adventures among men of letters he discovers novelties beyond the literary critic. For instance, the contrast between Johnson and Addison supplied for Johnson's birthday (September 18th) is not one that can be accepted by real students of their lives and manners.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

THE death of Sir Charles Dilke on Thursday morning in last week is an irreparable loss to *The Athenæum* and the sister journal with which he was so long and closely associated. Even before the trying weather of the General Election he had been in bad health, but his resolute spirit would never give way while work was possible, and up to the last days he was taking his usual vivid interest in both papers. He used laughingly to say that he retained some votes which belonged to his grandfather, and the identity of names in each case certainly was backed by a similarity of tradition. A short account of Sir Charles not long ago in the daily press said, "He lives only for politics." The ludicrous inadequacy of this remark could be proved by many who have profited by the stores of his nimble and wide-exploring mind, and by his unwearied zeal in prosecuting many an inquiry with which politics had nothing to do.

The tradition of independence, fairness, and research in letters left him by his grandfather was, indeed, one of the chief pleasures and preoccupations of his life. 'The Papers of a Critic,' including an all too brief memoir of his grandfather by Sir Charles, show what that critic did in *The Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries* for scholarship by his patient and unflinching pursuit of truth. The thoroughness and independence of the grandfather were invaluable for English literary journalism. In an age in which these virtues are, perhaps, rarer than they were, his grandson strenuously preserved them.

His mind was intensely critical, and he may, possibly, have laid too much stress on the small slips and errors which his own extraordinary endowments enabled him to avoid; but his high standard of achievement was one of the utmost value to *The Athenæum*. Commercial ideas, the number of amateur writers, the strain and hurry of social life, and the efforts made by the press in general to adapt itself to every ephemeral demand have lowered the expectations of readers, and often dulled the artistic conscience of those who supply them with what is, or ought to be, their mental nutriment. Such considerations no-wise affected the resolute striving of Sir Charles for the best. He realized with delight the subtleties of scholarship, and, as convinced of the value of time as any man, he would have thought it ill gained if it had been won by the omission in the word *Athenæum* of the diphthong which is beyond the powers of the Post Office. Like Norman MacColl and Joseph Knight, he was essentially an artist in his appreciation of literary style. The barren commonplaces which so often blossom into easy verbiage found with him no quarter, and he scrutinized keenly the average verdict of the time, which gives so many clever writers, hitting on it just before it becomes general, an air of inferior infallibility. His strangely mobile intellect kept him from the ossifying influence of age. Not the teachers of his youth alone, though they were spoken of with all reverence, but also younger intellects, still splashing about, perhaps, in a sea of conjecture and new ideas, attracted his attention and secured his serious interest when the world saw only their want of balance. The present writer once heard an eminent lawyer recently dead say that the pursuit of the law had destroyed all his interest in imaginative literature. Students of economics have shown similar deficiencies, but Sir Charles had a remarkable zest for pure literature, which was undimmed by

his close study of economics and statistics. A young man with his brilliant brains, assured position, and early aptitude for politics might easily have become a premature prig with a gift only for Blue-books, or a successful dilettante moving with graceful ease among the shallow-minded, and seldom forced to exhibit his full powers in the intellectual gymnastic which is the making of an acute mind. His Cambridge career showed that Sir Charles was made of other metal, though he enjoyed a frolic as well as anybody; and, when he returned with his honours to Sloane Street, he came to a house not less distinguished for hard work in art and literature than for family affection.

His was an intensely practical intellect, and, when once he had mastered books, he laid them aside—treated them without the reverence of the bibliophile. He told me that he carried to the very door of the Senate House at Cambridge, the place of his examination, the eviscerated contents of books containing important law cases, and, once seated, wrote in haste what he feared he might forget.

His taste in literature was not altogether orthodox, but generally sound, and he readily recognized the possibility of other opinions. Reared in traditions of personal intimacy with Keats, he regarded almost as a personal insult any hint of that poet's deficiencies. Of Dickens, Hood, and others of his grandfather's circle he had a very just view, but he was somewhat of a heretic regarding Shakespeare. He was inclined to associate Milton with the Bogomils, an instance of his curious erudition. Though not a philologist, he had an obvious interest in the intricacies of the subject, and would talk by the hour of the puzzles of Provençal. For Latin and Greek he had a fine reverence, and delighted in the achievements of Shilleto, or the twice classic parodies of Sir George Trevelyan. His handwriting, grown difficult through haste, retained for the discerning traces of an early enthusiasm for Greek. Modern Greece found in him an unwavering champion, and such protests as "The Greeks won't like this" were attached to many a printer's proof containing shrewd criticism of the difficulties and disappointments of the modern régime in that country of ancient glories.

"Not competent" was another of the comments which were frequently scribbled by the side of proofs, and this modest deference concerning the few things which he did not know was characteristic of Sir Charles.

Of all that he did know it is impossible to give an idea. He was by hereditary aptitude an antiquary as well as a Radical, and the extraordinary range of his knowledge and memory added much to these columns weekly. He began in 1862 to write on International Law, and had been a constant contributor ever since. His wonderful mastery of history led him, as a writer says in *The Daily News* of Friday in last week, to put "posers which were beyond the reach of the acknowledged expert"; and the way in which he would pursue the identity of some obscure but important figure through a multitude of possible "Quellen" was a lesson in acuteness and perseverance. This command of sources was clearly shown in his *Quarterly* article in January of last year on the escape of Napoleon from Elba. He had gone so deep into modern history, and found so much that was contrary to accepted views, that he once said the whole of it required to be rewritten.

"Il faut se borner" is, I believe, a maxim of Napoleon's making, but the

extraordinary intellect of Sir Charles never seemed to lose its precision in the multiplicity of subjects which it grasped. In matters of art and architecture, as well as common life, he was as fully informed as on history. His 'Memoir of Lady Dilke' recalls the fact that he won at the same time as she did a Queen's Prize at South Kensington; and he was an excellent, if severe, judge of various forms of art. Of the portraits of many centuries he spoke with the skill of a connoisseur, and his house at Sloane Street was full of art treasures, among which I may recall a fine picture of his ancestor Thomas Wentworth, Lord Chamberlain of the Household of Henry VIII., whom he himself strikingly resembled. In early days he had played the piano, and, though generally indifferent to modern music and drama, he had a relish for older opera, such as 'Carmen' and 'The Tales of Hoffmann,' characteristically discovering in the former traces of traditional folk-song. In Paris he visited on occasion the plays of interest, though he seldom stayed for more than one act, and never for more than two. He was thoroughly at home in the art, antiquities, and literature of France, and delighted in the company of the learned as well as men of affairs.

His equipment was, indeed, formidable. He could recall the very spots where the doctors of an earlier day drove "off the stones" of London and demanded an extra fee; he remembered the early use of the slang word "blazer" at Cambridge; he could tell you where the best green figs in England were grown, and describe the process of making attar of roses. A friend tells me that a distinguished man of science who had written a great book on the tropical life and vegetation of the East conversed with Sir Charles, and found him so full and vivid in his realization of the details of these strange regions that he credited him with having traversed the same country.

The possession of so commanding and wide an endowment is apt to obscure other faculties. One trait in Sir Charles of great importance must at least be mentioned here. He was ever ready to recognize merit, whether academic or not. He was not under the obsession of mere names which often warps the judgment of men; indeed, his verdicts sometimes reversed the opinion of the world, and they were always worth attention.

With *The Gardeners' Chronicle* as well as the two papers of Bream's Buildings he had been long connected, and he enjoyed a talk about birds or flowers as much as the narrowest of naturalists. He gave you offhand a dozen instances of the unlikely proximity of the nightingale to human haunts of noise. Of forestry he would discourse with keenness, dilating on the ancient verderers of the Forest of Dean; or he would dwell with pride on the fact that his old friend Dr. Masters was the first botanist to arrange satisfactorily the difficult group of the Conifers.

Details of the sports in which he was interested were also followed year by year, and the prospects of the Cambridge crew were always a subject of keen discussion. When the Belgian style of rowing was triumphant at Henley, his disappointment was keen and obvious. He was an admirable sculler, and one of the best fencers of his day. In his brief holidays he strove towards "fitness" with all the care of an athlete.

The union of sport and scholarship, though viewed with amazement and dislike by the learned prig, is not so rare as is supposed. The "mens sana in corpore sano" leads to distinction in more than one field. What,

however, is very rare is a life that combines with these diverse predilections a strenuous zeal for the betterment of social conditions, especially among those whose work is in itself a handicap to health or decent enjoyment. "Tout savant est un peu cadavre," and the epigram has a melancholy truth about it which depresses the scholar. With Sir Charles, learned in so many ways, it was very different. He was alive, every inch of him; he was hard at work all his life; and without his pioneer suggestions and fruitful achievements in English legislation the lot of the worker would be much harder than it is. To one who is not a politician his interests seem a happy and rare contradiction of the absurd idea that Imperial needs and aims belong to one party, and social reform to another. Of the mass of unprinted papers he has left use will, it is hoped, be made.

The interests I have hinted at above belong mainly to politics, which are outside our scope; but no notice of Sir Charles can fairly omit his beneficent work as politician and sociologist.

In his public speeches and his ordinary manner there was a certain coldness which did him injustice. He did not suffer fools gladly, though he gave freely of his stores of information; and he was always, I think, unwilling to betray his emotions. He has been credited with a lack of humour, an assumption which 'Prince Florestan of Monaco, by Himself,' should alone be sufficient to refute. This remarkable *jeu d'esprit* of only seventy-eight pages, though anonymous, at once made a reputation for its author, and was even put down to Matthew Arnold. To a second edition Sir Charles characteristically added the criticisms it had evoked. It deserves attention, for it is a pioneer book in its way, being the first of those numerous narratives in which young English heroes are called to foreign kingdoms. Sir Charles depreciated it as "chaff, not literature"; but it is at any rate excellent chaff, showing the author's joint interest in rowing and republicanism, and that tendency towards "universal negation" which is ascribed to "spectacled undergraduates," and common to many able young men at the opening period of their lives. The wit of the young Trinity man who is suddenly promoted to rule Monaco is not common, and various public figures—popular preachers and politicians alike—are hit off with remarkable penetration. Sir Charles cleverly concealed his own authorship by more than one unfavourable reference to himself. Here is a quotation which will show the easy style of the book, a style somewhat spoilt in later years by the hurry of composition:—

"Mr. Disraeli was my admiration as a public man—a Bismarck without his physique and his opportunities—but then in politics one always personally prefers one's opponents to one's friends. As a republican, I had a cordial aversion for Sir Charles Dilke, a clever writer, but an awfully dull speaker, who imagines that his forte is public speaking, and who, having been brought up in a set of strong prejudices, positively makes a merit to himself of never having got over them. This he calls 'never changing his opinions.' For Mr. Gladstone I had the ordinary undergraduate detestation. There are no liberals at Cambridge. We are all rank republicans or champions of right divine."

In another place he mentions Ashton Dilke as "a man of more real talent than his brother, although, if possible, a still more lugubrious speaker," and refers amusingly to the disappearance from their pride of place of the portraits of himself and another light of the Cambridge Union when their party was outvoted.

As a matter of fact, Sir Charles was in congenial company the most easy and

delightful of talkers, full of incident, story, and reminiscence, and brilliantly discursive, with that taste for the vernacular which heightens the effect of a cultivated speaker. He complained that his stories were spoilt, and one could well believe it when one heard him tell them. Of the well-loved brother just mentioned he told that, at the time when Parnell's letters were said to have been opened, Ashton Dilke remarked, "We did at least think that, when we had a blind Postmaster-General [Fawcett], he would not open our letters." On another occasion a member of the company remarked that Mr. Roosevelt was the greatest legislator since Noah, as he was the only one who had shared with the patriarch the credit of being responsible for a toy. Sir Charles followed this up by saying that he had had occasion to dissect goliwoggs of all prices and sizes, and, finding that they included every possible type of savage, was convinced that they were an advertisement for the Aborigines Protection Society.

An admirable French scholar, he preserved many a piece of the Gallic wit which shines so brightly on the other side of the Channel. His old friend General Gallifet gave him, he told me, the following charming summary of the merits of another soldier of France: "He is not a general, not an officer, not even a soldier, but he is an angel with sound views about Cavalry!"

His gaiety was treasured by many. When a great French statesman lay dying, he asked a friend: "Et Dilke? Est-ce qu'il rit toujours?"

On the subject of dogs and cats in life and literature Sir Charles was particularly happy, recalling that picture in which a great ecclesiastic goes to heaven, cloaking under his ample robes not only his cook, but also his cat. He had, too, a special word for that St. Francis who took all the animal world under his care.

Sir Charles's hospitality was a model of rightness and elegance, and many a friend must recall the pleasures of Sloane Street and his other houses. He even succeeded in preserving, after it had perished elsewhere, the tradition of the brilliant breakfast.

Home life was, indeed, one of his chief delights, and some hints of the fullness and depth of that life may be gathered from the brief memoir of Lady Dilke attached to 'The Book of the Spiritual Life,' a record rendered only the more poignant by its restraint. Such memories are not for the idle curiosity of the world, but the "Benedictine" application to labour, which Sir Charles attributes in the 'Memoir' to Lady Dilke, will be equally noted by all friends as his own practice. Deprived of that rebound of gaiety, that "dancing side" which was so precious a part of his wife's temperament, he did not abate his energies. He was still the public servant, the omnivorous student. "As long as I am any use to others, I must work."

He spent his last weeks in the South of France, the place he loved best of all; and he died in the house where he was born, vigorous in mind and eager to the last, working in bed through a pile of Blue-books and papers which had accumulated in his absence. In the prologue to 'The Book of the Spiritual Life' he printed two sentences taken from his wife's manuscript notes, which bear the significant addition, "Ad Sapientes qui sentiunt mecum":—

"For all that you may know, none will like you the better; but in knowing you must find your own joy—Labour!"

"Thy travel here has been with difficulty; but that will make thy Rest the sweeter."

V. R.

THE SADDUCEAN CHRISTIANS OF DAMASCUS.

20, Porchester Square, W.

You recently published (November 26th) a review by the Rev. G. Margoliouth of the first volume of Schechter's 'Documents of Jewish Sectaries.' Your reviewer seeks to identify the text as early Christian. Such identification is ingeniously worked out, but there are many difficulties, such as the "Messiah's" descent from Aaron and not David; and it will, I think, prove ultimately untenable.

May I very briefly outline another explanation which seems less forced, and which, indeed, conforms more to the views of Prof. Schechter himself? I cannot ask you to allow me space for a detailed argument, but hope to deal with the subject fully in another place.

The document seems to me an appeal against merger, by a leading Sadducee Jew to his sect. He points to their historical origin at Damascus, whither they had fled after the golden age when two Sadducee "Messiahs" reigned over Palestine.

"390 years" after the "end of the wrath" may well be 128 B.C. (518-390). John Hyrcanus, the first Maccabean king, reigned from 135 to 105. Both Josephus and Abulfath tell how he broke away from the Pharisees and joined the Sadducees, who then became the ruling party for over 20 years. The Talmud (Kidd. 66a), in a passage which seems to be an extract from a Pharisee chronicle of Maccabean times, also tells the story, though, by a manifest confusion, it refers it to his son.

This son, Alexander Jannæus, on his coins called Jonathan, reigned from 104 to 78, and was a Sadducee throughout. He fought with the Pharisees and massacred many, but on his deathbed, advised his wife and successor, Alexandra Salome, to become reconciled with them. This she did, bringing about the "return of the exiled" Pharisees, and allowing her husband's friends, the Sadducees, to retire to places away from Jerusalem. And Josephus, immediately after recounting this, tells of her son's unsuccessful attack upon Damascus, suggesting, as a cause for his failure, the absence of the Sadducees from his army.

The day when the Pharisee Sanhedrin abolished the Sadducee code was celebrated as a festival (Meg. Taan. iv.). Its President is said to have been Simeon ben Shetaḥ, called the Queen's brother—perhaps the "scoffer" of our text.

Hyrcanus and Jannæus were each an "Anointed Priest"—"Cohen Messiah" in the words of Lev. iv. 3. The "Head of the Kings of Javan" I take to be Pompey, who very shortly after Alexandra's abandonment of the Sadducees "executed vengeance" and captured Jerusalem.

The book "Hagu" perhaps means Scripture, "hagu" being the apocryphal past participle, meaning "to be meditated in" or studied; cf. Josua i. 8: "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night."

In its present form the text may be six or seven centuries later than the epoch of the Sadducee "Messiahs" John and Jannæus. It may have formed part of the law book of a sect eventually absorbed by the Karaites. If this is so, both volumes of Schechter's "Sectaries" have, as he perhaps suspected, a connexion closer than that of juxtaposition.

E. N. ADLER.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the English Association, held on January 27th and 28th, was an unqualified success. At the business meeting with which the proceedings opened, the Report and Financial Statement for 1910 were adopted, both testifying to the growth and prosperity of the Association. Some slight changes were made in the rules of the constitution. Mr. A. C. Bradley was unanimously elected President; Lord Morley (as Past President) and Mr. Sidney Lee (in place of the late Dr. Furnivall) were chosen as new Vice-Presidents; and Mr. C. T. Hagberg Wright as Hon. Treasurer in succession to Mr. E. S. Valentine, who retires. Mr. A. H. D. Acland continues the Chairmanship of Committee for another year; and Mr. Percy Simpson was re-elected Hon. General Secretary. Mr. G. E. S. Coxhead resigned the office of Hon. Secretary for business connected with branches in England and Wales early last year, and it was moved and carried that the office be abolished. A vote of thanks to Mr. Valentine and Mr. Coxhead, two of the chief originators of the Association, was unanimously carried. Several new members representing scholarship and teaching were elected to the General Committee.

The great event of the meeting was Lord Morley's Presidential Address, delivered to an appreciative audience of over 800 persons (among whom were some of the most distinguished writers and teachers of the day) in the Lecture Theatre of the Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens. Lord Morley spoke for more than an hour, and in fascinating manner treated a number of points concerning English literature and language at the present time. The address was packed full of observations that, as our French neighbours say, give furiously to think. Lord Morley's main purpose was to discover how literature or language would "fare amid the swelling tides of democracy." He spoke of the effect of science on prose and on poetry, and of the peril of the documentary age in regard to the writing of history. For the spirit of the time was the spirit of science and fact and ordered knowledge. He showed how such men of science as Darwin, Hooker (happily still with us), Huxley, and Buffon were writers of excellent form, and that Tennyson's interest in the problems of evolution did not prevent him from being an exquisite melodist. He then discussed the qualities of style, highly commending two, those of sanity and *justesse*—qualities that have the advantage of being within reach, while the grandeur of Carlyle, Macaulay, and Ruskin is not. It was pleasant to some of his auditors to hear Lord Morley's warning not to undervalue criticism, or to fall into the blunder of regarding it as a mere parasite of creative work.

The address concluded on a note of hope for literature in the future. Although there is to-day no monarch in any tongue upon the literary throne, no sovereign world-name in poetry or prose, there is no cause for despair.

"Genius is genius. The lamp that to-day some may think burns low will be replenished. New orbs will bring light. Literature may be trusted to take care of itself, for it is the transcript of the drama of life, with all its actors, moods, and strange flashing fortunes. The curiosity that it meets is perpetual and insatiable, and the impulses that inspire it can never be extinguished."

The vote of thanks for the eloquent address was moved by Mr. Sidney Lee, who referred to another great instance of the combination of a Secretary of State and a

man of letters in Addison, and seconded by Prof. Mackail.

A dinner followed at the Criterion Restaurant, at which 200 ladies and gentlemen were present. Lord Morley had intended to preside, but was prevented by a command to dine at Windsor. At his request Mr. Sidney Lee took the chair. The toast of the Association was proposed by Mr. John Bailey, who said that the Association had a real claim to respect and approval, and was treated with increasing regard by schoolmasters throughout the country, and recognized by the Board of Education, who had asked its assistance in the preparation of a circular on the teaching of English in Secondary Schools. He thought that in whatever spirit the teaching of English literature was to be guided in the future, it was certain that there would be increasing study of it on right lines. Prof. C. H. Firth in responding spoke of the success of the Association in enlisting in its cause a large number of the most eminent living representatives of English letters, a circumstance that proved, he humorously added, that English literature was not regarded merely as a subject for examination purposes.

Prof. Ellershaw, President of the Durham Branch, proposed the "Guests," and Mr. Richard Whiteing in reply said that authors were enormously interested in the work of the Association, for was it not true that the Association was making readers for authors? Mr. John Albert Bright also responded, warmly praising the objects and methods of the Association. The health of the Chairman was then proposed by Mr. A. H. D. Acland, who spoke in appreciative terms of Mr. Lee's work as a man of letters, and in particular praised his latest book, 'The French Renaissance in England.'

On Saturday morning a discussion on 'Phonetic Spelling' was held at University College, Dr. T. Gregory Foster presiding. It arose from the very interesting paper on 'The Present State of English Pronunciation,' contributed by Mr. Robert Bridges to the volume of 'Essays and Studies' by members of the English Association, edited by Mr. A. C. Bradley, in which Mr. Robert Bridges criticized Mr. Daniel Jones's system of phonetics. Among the speakers were Prof. Skeat, Mr. William Archer, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Daniel Jones, Miss A. D. Butcher, and Mr. W. W. Sawtell. Prof. Skeat declared that the history of every word was really the history of its pronunciation. The spoken word was the real word. Mr. Bridges took a hopeful view of the situation in stating that he thought the present generation would see phonetic spelling in use in the elementary schools. Mr. Bernard Shaw said that it was really time something was done in the matter of spelling reform. He suggested as a first step that the play of 'Hamlet' as pronounced by Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the best living speaker of English, should be issued in Mr. Bridges's script. There was evidently much difference of opinion among the speakers as to the methods in which a reform of English spelling could be carried out, but such a discussion has its uses in bringing to light the various systems proposed.

SALES.

THE following were the chief prices at the sale of the Dent Library at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms last week: Thomas Gray's annotated copy of Stow's Survey of London, 2 vols., 1720, 95*l*. An autograph presentation copy of Isaac Walton's Lives, morocco, 1670, 31*l*. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, 4 vols. in 9, boards, uncut, 1795-

1815, 88*l*. The Houghton Gallery, 2 vols., folio, 1788, 50*l*. Silvestra. Palographie Universelle, original French edition, 4 vols., folio, 1850, 27*l*. Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols., morocco, 1846, 16*l*. Maund's Botanic Garden, 18 vols., green morocco, 1825, &c., 15*l*. 10*s*. The Gentleman's Magazine, 224 vols., half-calf, 1731-1800, 17*l*. A collection of early maps in 4 vols. russia, 27*l*. The Fourth Folio of Shakespeare, 1685, 42*l*. Lactantius, illuminated border, Rome, 1408, 61*l*. Hieronymus, Epistolæ, Mainz, 1470, 41*l*. Cassiodorus, Augsburg, 1472, 19*l*. 10*s*. The Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 31*l*. Horæ on vellum, illuminated, Paris (1510), 33*l*; Horæ on vellum, illuminated (1520), 23*l*. 10*s*. Sarum Missal, Paris, 1555, 17*l*. 10*s*. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, 1578, 19*l*. A collection of 58 Prayer Books from Edward VI. to Queen Victoria sold for 190*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; and a collection of 60 Bibles, mostly in contemporary binding, for 125*l*. 10*s*. The sale also included a number of rare Americana: A True Declaration of the Colonie in Virginia, 1610, 200*l*.; Hamor's A True Discourse of the Estate of Virginia, 1615, 121*l*.; The Discoveries of John Lederer, with the map, 1672, 136*l*.; A Declaration of the Colonie and Affaires in Virginia, 1620, 32*l*.; Johnson's Nova Britannia, 1609, 45*l*.; Hakluyt's Virginia Richly Valued, 1609, 35*l*.; a copy of 'The Crisis,' 1775-6, 19*l*. 10*s*.; and a set of Purchas, 5 vols., morocco, 1624-6, 64*l*. An interesting autograph presentation copy of Tennyson's Works, 1884, realized 27*l*. The two days' sale produced a total of 2,422*l*.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of Mr. L. A. Barrett, removed from Milton House, Stevenston, Berks. Among the few lots of importance were: Natalis, Adnotationes et Meditationes in Evangelia, 1595, in a fine binding ascribed to Clovis Eve, 15*l*. 5*s*. The New Testament, 1738, in a remarkable contemporary binding, 29*l*. A scrapbook containing about 600 prints, 18*l*.; another with about 500, 44*l*. 10*s*.; another with about 650, 25*l*. 10*s*. The total of the sale was 623*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Apologies of Justin Martyr, 7/6 net.
 Edited by A. W. F. Blunt for the Cambridge Patristic Texts.
 Church Quarterly Review, January, 3/
 Harper (Frederick), A Broken Altar, and other Sermonettes preached in Hinton Church, 3/ net.
 Herkless (Prof. J.) and Hannay (Robert Kerr), The Archbishops of St. Andrews, 7/6 net.
 Hutton (Edward Ardron), An Atlas of Textual Criticism, 5/ net.
 An attempt to show the mutual relationship of the authorities for the text of the New Testament up to about 1,000 A.D.
 International Swedenborg Congress, Transactions, 3/ net.
 Held in London in connexion with the celebration of the Swedenborg Society's Centenary, July 4 to 8, 1910.
 Novum Testamentum Græce, 8/6 net.
 Edited with notes by Alexander Souter.
 An excellent edition, on writing paper with large margins, of the volume noticed in *The Athenæum* of Jan. 21, p. 68.
 Pfander (late Rev. C. G.), The Mizânul Haqq ('Balance of Truth'), 10/6 net.
 Revised and enlarged by the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.
 Ryder (Rev. A. R.), The Priesthood of the Laity Historically and Critically Considered, 6/
 Schrempf (Prof. Christof), What We Want, a Confession, no Programme, 6*d*. net.
 An address reprinted from the General Report of the Fifth International Congress for Free Christianity and Religious Progress Berlin, 1910.

Law.

- Aggs (W. H.), The Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, and the Licensing Rules, 3/6 net.
 Conder (J. B. Regnier), Notes on the Law of Private Street Works under the Public Health Acts, 3/6 net.
 Curlewis (H. B.) and Edwards (D. S.), The Law of Prohibition at Common Law and under the Justices Acts, 35/ net.
 International Law Association, Report of the 26th Conference at the Guildhall, London, August 2 to 5, 1910, 15/6 net.

Potts (T. Radford), *A Summary of the Leading Principles of the English Law of Contract, with Historical Introduction*, 10/6 net.
 Renton (A. W.), and Phillimore (G. G.), *The Comparative Law of Marriage and Divorce*, 30/.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Baring-Gould (S.), *Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe*, 12/6 net.
 With 51 illustrations and diagrams.
 British Numismatic Journal and Proceedings of the British Numismatic Society, 1909, Vol. VI.
 Catalogue of the Collection of Antique Gems formed by James, Ninth Earl of Southesk, K. T., edited by his Daughter Lady Helena Carnegie: Vol. II. Sassanian, Oriental, Mesopotamian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Hittite, Cyprian, Cilician, Mediæval, Modern, 30/ net.
 Foley (Edwin), *Decorative Furniture, Section IX.*, 2/6 net.

For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, Dec. 17, 1910, p. 771.

Goodyear (William H.), *Recently published Measurements of the Pisa Cathedral*.
 Reprinted from *The American Journal of Archaeology*.

Grant (Capt. M. H.), *The Makers of Black Basalt*, 42/ net.

With illustrations of nearly 300 pieces.
 Massé (H. J. L. J.), *Chats on Old Pewter*, 5/ net.
 With 91 illustrations.

Masterpieces in Colour: Corot, by Sidney Allnutt, and Delacroix, by Paul G. Konody, 1/6 net each.

Each illustrated with 8 reproductions in colour.
 Year's Art, 1911, 5/ net.

A concise epitome of matters relating to painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, and Schools of Design, which occurred during 1910, together with information respecting 1911, compiled by A. C. R. Carter.

Poetry and Drama.

Book of Cambridge Verse, 6/ net.

Edited by E. E. Kellett.

Guedalla (P.), *Ignes Fatui: a Book of Parodies*, 1/ net.

Open Spaces, by Irvén, 3/6 net.

A collection of poems.

Poe (J. W.), *Passing Poems*, 1/.

Stafford (Wendell Phillips), *Vermont*.
 A poem read at the 110th Commencement of Middlebury College, Vermont.

Music.

Fuller-Maitland (J. A.), *Brahms*, 7/6 net.
 Deals briefly with the events of Brahms's life, but treats with more detail his relations with other musicians, and the acceptance of his music by the public in England and in Germany. With 12 illustrations.

Bibliography.

Library, January, 3/ net.

Philosophy.

Sisson (Edward O.), *The Essentials of Character, a Practical Study of the Aim of Moral Education*, 4/6 net.

History and Biography.

Admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge: Vol. IV. 1801-1850.
 Edited by W. W. Rouse Ball and J. A. Venn, 21/ net.

Dee (Albert), *The History of the Tenth Foot (the Lincolnshire Regiment)*, 2 vols., 25/ net.
 With illustrations.

Lloyd (John Edward), *History of Wales, from the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest*, 2 vols., 21/ net.

Madras Government Dutch Records: No. 11, *Memoir of Commandeur Caspar de Jong delivered to his Successor Godefridus Weijerman, dated 7th March, 1761*, copied by the Rev. P. Groot; No. 12, *Memoir of Commandeur Godefridus Weijerman, delivered to his Successor Cornelis Breekpot on the 22nd February 1765*, copied by the Rev. P. Groot, 1/3 each.

Ralph (Edith), *Empire Builders in Australia: Early Days in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia*, 5/ net.

Russo-Japanese War: *The Raid to Yin-Kou and the Battle of San-de Pu*, 8/6 net.

Prepared in the Historical Section of the German General Staff. Authorized Translation by Karl von Donat.

Taylor (G. R. Stirling), *Mary Wollstonecraft, a Study in Economics and Romance*, 7/6 net.
 Illustrated with 3 portraits in photogravure.

Wilkinson (Spenser), *Hannibal's March through the Alps*, 7/6 net.
 With 2 figures and 4 maps.

Geography and Travel.

Abraham (George D.), *Swiss Mountain Climbs*, 7/6 net.

With 24 illustrations and 22 outline drawings of the principal peaks and their routes.
 Boyd (Mary Stuart), *The Fortunate Isles: Life and Travel in Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza*, 12/6 net.

Describes the personal experiences of a family of three during a six months' sojourn in the Balearic Isles, and contains 8 illustrations in colour and 52 pen drawings by A. S. Boyd.
 Fraser (Sir Andrew H. L.), *Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots: a Civil Servant's Recollections and Impressions of Thirty-Seven Years of Work and Sport in the Central Provinces and Bengal*, 18/ net.

With 33 illustrations and a map.
 Gomes (Edwin H.), *Seventeen Years among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo: a record of Intimate Association with the Natives of the Bornean Jungles*, 16/ net.

With an introduction by the Rev. John Perham, 40 illustrations, and a map.
 Shrubsole (O. A.), *Where to Live Round London (Northern Side)*, with a Chapter upon the Geology and Subsoils, 1/ net.

New edition, No. 2 of the Homeland Reference Books.

Sladen (Douglas), *Oriental Cairo, the City of the 'Arabian Nights'*, 21/ net.

With 63 pictures from photographs by the author, and a map of Cairo.
 Whiting (Lilian), *Italy, the Magic Land*, 7/6 net.

With 32 illustrations from photographs.

Education.

Henderson (Ernest Norton), *A Text-Book in the Principles of Education*, 7/6 net.
 Liverpool University Calendar, 1911.

Public Schools Year-Book, 1911, 3/6 net.

The official book of reference of the Headmasters' Conference, edited by H. F. W. Deane and W. A. Evans.

Philology.

Emerson (Oliver Farrar), *A New Chaucer Item*.
 Reprinted from *Modern Language Notes*.

Emerson (Oliver Farrar), *The Suitors in Chaucer's Parlement of Foules*.
 Reprinted from *Modern Philology*.

Gadde (Fredrik), *On the History and Use of the Suffixes -ery (-ry), age and -ment in English*, 2/6 net.

Greek Papyrus in the British Museum, *Catalogue with Texts*: Vol. IV. *The Aphrodite Papyrus*, edited by H. I. Bell, with an Appendix of Coptic Papyrus, edited by W. E. Crum, 80/.

School-Books.

English Literature for Schools: *Selections from De Quincey*, edited with introduction and notes by E. B. Collins; and *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*, Books I., II., and VI., edited by A. Hamilton Thompson, 1/ each.

Gangopādhyāya (Śārādākānta), *Conic Sections Made Easy*, 8 annas.

Intended to meet the requirements of candidates for the Intermediate Examination of the Calcutta University.

Gangopādhyāya (Śārādākānta), *The Student's Matriculation Geometry*, Books I.-IV., Re. 1/4. Second edition, revised.

Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, *Selections*, 1/6. Edited by H. A. Jackson.

Science.

Arber (E. A. Newell), *The Natural History of Coal*, 1/ net.

With 21 illustrations. One of the Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.

Battle (William H.) and Corner (Edred M.), *The Surgery of the Diseases of the Appendix Vermiformis and their Complications*, 10/6 net.
 Second and enlarged edition, with many illustrations.

Berkeley (Comyns) and Bonney (Victor), *A Text-Book of Gynaecological Surgery*, 25/ net.

Brew (William), *Three-Phase Transmission, a Practical Treatise*, 7/6 net.

British Bird Book, Section III., 10/6 net.
 Edited by F. B. Kirkman. With numerous illustrations. For notice of Section II. see *Athen.*, Nov. 26, 1910, p. 671.

Cubitt (James), *A Short Specification of Materials, Labour, and Goods for Works connected with Building*, 5/ net.

Deerr (Noël), *Cane Sugar*, 20/ net.

A textbook on the agriculture of the sugar-cane, the manufacture of cane sugar, and the analysis of sugar-house products, together with a chapter on the fermentation of molasses. Illustrated.

Don (John) and Chisholm (John), *Modern Methods of Water Purification*, 15/ net.
 With 96 illustrations.

Ennis (William D.), *Applied Thermodynamics for Engineers*, 24/ net.
 With 316 illustrations.

Hays (W. M.), *Farm Development*, 7/6 net.
 Hubbard (T. O'B.), *Ledeboer (J. H.)*, and Turner (C. C.), *The Aeroplane, an Elementary Text-Book of the Principles of Dynamic Flight*, 2/6 net.

With 4 plates and 35 diagrams.
 Marshall (W. J.) and Sankey (Capt. H. Riall), *Gas Engines*, 6/ net.

With 127 illustrations. In the Westminster Series.

Mast (S. O.), *Light and the Behaviour of Organism*, 10/6 net.

One and All Gardening, 1911, 2d.

Edited by Edward Owen Greening.
 Richardson (Charles), *The New Book of the Horse*, 25/ net.

With 20 coloured plates and numerous photographic illustrations of celebrated horses and a veterinary section.

Stevenson (Thomas), *The Modern Culture of Sweet Peas*, 3/ net.

With 12 illustrations.

Treasury of Human Inheritance: Parts V. and VI. Section 14a: *Hæmophilia*, by William Bulloch and Paul Fildes, 15/ net.

Eugenics Laboratory Memoirs, XII.

United States National Museum Proceedings: 1788, *North American Parasitic Copepods belonging to the Family Ergasilidae*, by Charles Branch Wilson; 1791, *Sperm Transfer in Certain Decapods*, by E. A. Andrews; 1793, *Thalassocrinus, a New Genus of Stalked Crinoids from the East Indies* (Scientific Results of the Philippine Cruise of the Fisheries Steamer Albatross, 1907-10), by Austin Hobart Clark; 1794, *On Some Hymenopterous Insects from the Island of Formosa*, by S. A. Rohwer; and 1795, *On the Inorganic Constituents of Skeletons of Two Recent Crinoids*, by Austin Hobart Clark.

Walmsley (R. Mullineux), *Electricity in the Service of Man: Vol. I. The History and Principles of Electrical Science*, 7/6 net.

A popular and practical treatise on the applications of electricity to modern life, with over 1,600 illustrations.

Wild Flowers of Barmouth and Neighbourhood, 6d.

Fourth edition, with list by the late Rev. T. Salwey.

Wood (T. B.), *A Course of Practical Work in Agricultural Chemistry for Senior Students*, 2/6 net.

Fiction.

Alexander (Evelyn), *The Essence of Life*, 6/.

The story of a handsome girl who finds happiness after difficulties and surprises.

Bowen (Marjorie), *Defender of the Faith*, 6/.

A romance concerning the later Stuarts and William of Orange.

Coke (Desmond), *Wilson's*, 6/.

A school story, part of which, in a largely different shape and under another title, has lately appeared in *The Captain*.

Dodge (Walter Phelps), *The Crescent Moon*, 1/6.

A romance written in letters.

Grayson (David), *Adventures in Friendship*, 6/.

By an American writer, with effective illustrations.

Half a Truth, by Rita, 6/.

Tells of disappointments experienced after attainment of the desire to be in high society.

Ironsides (John), *The Red Symbol*, 2/ net.

A story of mystery.

Lluelyn (Richard), *The Imperfect Branch*, 6/.

The scene is for the most part laid in Devon.

Methven (Paul), *Billy*, 6/.

"Billy" is a girl who drifts into an apparent impasse in matrimony.

North (Laurence), *Impatient Griselda, a Comedy in Resolved Discords*, 7/6 net.

A study of an unusual and charming woman.

Pain (Barry), *Here and Hereafter*, 6/.

Short stories, many of them dealing with the supernatural.

Phillipotts (Eden), *Demeter's Daughter*, 6/.

The scene is again laid on Dartmoor, and the author's chief character is a fine wife and mother.

Scott's Kenilworth, 2/.

Contains 47 illustrations. In the Oxford Library of Standard Authors.

Sélincourt (Hugh de), *A Fair House*, 6/.

A study of family love.

Sidgwick (Mrs. Alfred), *Odd Come Shorts*, 6/.

Short tales, most of which have appeared in magazines and papers.

Syrett (Jerrard), *A Household Saint*, 6/.

Reveals some modern types, especially an unconventional pretty woman.

Vaughan (Thomas Hunter), *The Gates of the Past*, 6/

A first novel touching on the theme of reincarnation.
Walpole (Hugh), Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill: a Tragi-comedy, 6/

General Literature.

Beau (The) on the Science of Pleasure, No. 2, 2/6 net.

With many illustrations.

Brief Sketch of the Morris Movement and of the Firm founded by William Morris to carry out his Designs and the Industries revived or started by him.

Written to commemorate the firm's fiftieth anniversary in June, 1911.

With 9 illustrations.

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1911, 7/6 net.

Drage (Geoffrey), *The Imperial Organization of Trade*, 10/6 net.

Deals with trade and industrial questions from the point of view of Imperial politics, with special reference to the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

Fairclough (M. A.), *The Ideal Cookery Book*, 25/ net.

Illustrated.

Francis (Francis), *An Imperial-Democratic Policy*, 1/6 net.

Fyle (H. Hamilton), *The New Spirit in Egypt*, 5/ net.

Lloyd (Henry Demarest), Mazzini and other Essays, 6/ net.

Miles (Mrs. Eustace), *The Cry of the Animals and Birds to their Human Friends in their own Words*, 3/6

With many illustrations by Margaret Dovaston, introduction by Ernest Bell, and foreword by J. Strange Winter.

Potter (Beatrice), *The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain*.

New impression.

'Truth' Cautionary List for 1911, 1/

Pamphlets.

Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Ltd., Forty-Third Annual Report of the Association's Operations.

Halford (S. H.), *A Criticism of the Woman Movement from the Psychological Standpoint*, Frankly and Fearlessly Expressed, 1d.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Tolstoi (L.), *Œuvres complètes*: Vol. XXI. Les Quatre Évangiles, Part I., 2fr. 50.
Translated by J. W. Bienstock.

Poetry.

Verhaeren (E.), *Toute la Flandre: Les Plaines*, 5fr.

Music.

Gastoué (A.), *L'Art Grégorien*, 3fr. 50.
One of the *Maitres de la Musique*.
Laurencie (L. de la), *Lully*, 3fr. 50.
Also in *Les Maitres de la Musique*.

Political Economy.

Cassero (C.), *Un Abrégé du Capital de Karl Marx*, 1fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Aulard (A.), *Napoléon I. et le Monopole universitaire*, 4fr.

Cabanès (Dr.), *Les Morts mystérieuses de l'Histoire: Series II. De Louis XIII. à Napoléon III.*, 3fr. 50.

Courderoy (E.), *Jours d'exil, Part I.*, 3fr. 50.

The author was a revolutionary in 1848, and his works, published in London in 1854, were proscribed in France.

Jeanroy (A.), *Giosuè Carducci, l'Homme et le Poète*, 5fr.

General Literature.

Apollinaire (G.), *L'Hérésiearque & Cie.*, 3fr. 50.

The author deals in the occult and the marvellous, introducing blasphemers, arch-angels, bad priests, saints, courtisans, &c.

Kropotkine (P.), *Champs, Usines, et Ateliers, ou l'Industrie combinée avec l'Agriculture et le Travail cérébral avec le Travail manuel*, 3fr. 50.

Pamphlets.

Murko (M.), *Zur Kritik der Geschichte der älteren südslawischen Literaturen: an die Leser des 'Archivs für slawische Philologie.'*

*. All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE is about to publish with Messrs. Smith & Elder a volume of poems entitled 'Songs of the Road.' This volume will be of about the same size and sort as his 'Songs of Action,' which appeared some ten years ago, and has passed through half a dozen editions. In the 'Songs of the Road' there are several pieces which may become as popular as 'The Song of the Bow' and 'The Groom's Story' in the previous volume. There is also a series of philosophic verses, which strike a graver note than any in the earlier collection.

'THE AGONISTS: A TRILOGY OF GOD AND MAN,' by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, will be published in the early summer by Messrs. Macmillan. In presenting the stories of Minos, King of Crete, Ariadne in Naxos, and the death of Hippolytus the author seeks to express "the fallacy in the ancient conceptions of God-kind and Man-kind, and in the ancient views of their relationships."

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS include in their announcements 'Ireland and the Normans,' by Mr. G. H. Orpen; 'The English Factories in India, 1634-6,' by Mr. W. Foster; and 'Berkshire Place-Names,' by Prof. W. W. Skeat.

MESSRS. LONGMAN will shortly publish a pamphlet by Mr. Francis H. Skrine, 'True Democracy *versus* Government by Faction.' It is a concise history of the Referendum and Initiative in Switzerland.

'THE HOOF-MARKS OF THE FAUN' gives the title to a little volume of fantastic tales which Mr. Secker is publishing for Mr. Arthur Ransome. He is also publishing 'Mary Wollstonecraft: a Study in Economics and Romance,' by Mr. G. R. Stirling Taylor.

THE choice and extensive collection of books on angling formed by the late Mr. James L. Haig of Chicago, which the Merwin-Clayton Sales Company of New York will sell next week, includes a set of the first five editions of Walton's 'Compleat Angler.' The copy of the *editio princeps* is without flaw, except that a few of the pages have been repaired; and the almost equally rare second issue is perfect.

THE death is announced, at the age of 74, of Mr. John Lockwood Kipling, father of the famous writer. Mr. Kipling retired in 1893 from the post of Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore, where he proved an admirable teacher. He was previously an architectural sculptor at Bombay, and his talents both as writer and artist are shown by his charming book 'Beast and Man in India.'

THE annual general meeting of the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers was held on January 30th. The Report for 1910 showed a steady increase in the membership, which now approaches 300. Mr. Walter V. Daniell was elected President for the ensuing

year; Mr. Thomas Chatto was re-elected Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. Frank Karslake, to whom all inquiries respecting the Association should be addressed, Hon. Secretary.

LORD ROSEBERY presided at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club held on Monday. In the Report the Editorial Committee submitted a list of the papers to form the Club volume for 1910—(1) Sculptured Stones of Old Edinburgh, by Mr. John Geddie; (2) Lady Stair's House; (3) Arms of Edinburgh, by Sir James Balfour Paul; (4) Restalrig, by the Rev. W. Burnet, B.D.; (5) Old Edinburgh Clubs, by Mr. Harry Cockburn; (6) The Blackfriars, by Mr. Moir Bryce; (7) An Old Edinburgh Lord Provost, by Mr. William Baird; (8) Discoveries at Holyrood, by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve; and (9) Parliament Square, by Mr. Ralph Richardson. The Club is now such a success that there are fifty applicants waiting admission.

THE CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, EDINBURGH, report two valuable donations to their collection of MSS. The first is the original MS. of the 'History of Scots Affairs from 1637 to 1641,' by James Gordon, parson of Rothiemay, one of the most important original authorities for the history of the troubles in Scotland in the seventeenth century. The second MS. represents the papers of Sir George Murray, who was Wellington's Quartermaster-General in the Peninsula, and afterwards Governor of Canada, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and Colonial Secretary. His papers include original letters of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston, Brougham, and many other distinguished personages. The number of items received by the Library during 1910 was 51,296, an increase of 4,555.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE send us the following note:—

"In your review of the 'Memorial Edition' of Meredith's Works, dealing with the volumes of short stories and the complete poetical works, we notice that you say: 'Where so much has been given, is it not a pity that the first, boyish, version of "Love in the Valley," preferred by some critics to the second, should have been withheld?'"

"We would point out that the volume under review contains the final accepted versions of the poems; but Vol. XXVII., which will shortly appear, contains alterations and earlier versions, and in this volume will appear the early version of 'Love in the Valley.'"

M. HENRI DURAND-MORINBEAU, who wrote under the pen-name of Henri des Houx, died on Friday in last week at the age of 62. He was Professor of Rhetoric at Limoges, but soon abandoned teaching for journalism. He was associated with Dupanloup in the management of *La Défense*; and after starting a paper of his own, *La Civilisation*, became editor of *Le Journal de Rome*, which involved him in trouble with the authorities and imprisonment for his advocacy of the temporal power. Returning to France, he published 'Souvenirs d'un Journaliste Français à Rome' and 'Guerre au Papisme.'

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

New Illustrated Natural History of the World. By Ernest Protheroe. (Routledge.)—It can hardly be said that Mr. Protheroe's rendering of popular natural history is likely to replace the work of the late Rev. J. G. Wood in the affections of the public, although in many respects he has profited by the additions to zoological information. As a book of reference it has the merit of compactness, though it is too weighty—in a literal sense—to be really handy. The whole of the animal creation down to the protozoan parasites that propagate disease is reviewed in some 550 pages, so that it would be surprising if the author had not fallen occasionally into the pitfalls that beset the compiler.

The worst inaccuracies that we have noticed are in the Bird section. Here a goodly number of obsolete local names, such as "lesser pettichaps" and "green grosbeak," have been unearthed with doubtful advantage. We were prepared to find the wren credited with "as many as twelve" eggs; we have always believed such records to be accounted for by mistaken identity, and Mr. Protheroe seems to prove our contention when he describes the nest as being "sometimes in a pump, access being gained to it by means of the spout"—a tit of course. On p. 261 we read that, "unlike the foregoing bird [whinchat], the stonechat totally deserts us during the winter." But the most remarkable lapse is on p. 368, where an incident is given which occurred in June, 1910. A clergyman, when climbing Ill Bell in the Lake District, was attacked in an alarming way by a pair of huge birds, and "his assailants proved to be a couple of Great Bustards that in all probability were nesting in the neighbourhood"! There is not much similarity beyond the sound of their names between a great bustard and a buzzard.

The illustrations are of varying merit, the coloured plates being fairly good, but many of the photographs poor.

British Ferns and their Varieties. By Charles T. Druery. (Same publishers.)—Interest in British ferns, after suffering a declension for some years, has shown signs of revival, due mainly to the unceasing work of a few enthusiasts. Amongst these enthusiasts, none is more strenuous in his advocacy of hardy-fern cultivation than the present author. The volume will be welcomed, because it is written in the familiar style of one who has an enthusiasm for the plants he describes, and because the numerous illustrations, many of them coloured plates, represent almost every distinct variety of garden value. The descriptions are of considerable length, and, although they are in some instances of a popular rather than a strictly scientific nature, they will help many to identify unnamed varieties in their collections. An Appendix contains 96 nature-prints of varieties selected from 300 which were printed from fronds by the late Col. Jones, whose notes and descriptions are reproduced. Mr. Druery describes the life of ferns, and explains the phenomenon known as apospory, which, discovered by himself, has since been studied closely by Prof. Bower.

We have every sympathy with the efforts to promote proper appreciation of our native ferns, and cordially approve the author's condemnation of the practices of dealers and others who have depleted many a hedgerow of its fern flora. At the same time, it does seem a pity that the enthusiasts should concentrate their interest on abnormalities. Some of the crested and tessellated forms are pretty enough, and all are interesting; but, unfortunately, there is a tendency to value them in proportion to their divergence from the normal.

It will be noticed that the author has a special weakness for long sentences, which are apt to be less clear than is desirable. The first in the volume, for example, contains 95 words, and this is not an exceptional case. The system of fern nomenclature, too, is somewhat bewildering to the novice, owing to the use of Latin for mere varietal forms. Amateurs are not likely to be specially attracted by such a name as *Polystichum angulare* var. *divisilobum proliferum* *Plim-soll*! But the author must not be held to be alone responsible for the system of nomenclature. The volume may be recommended to all who cultivate hardy ferns or wish to know something of their most interesting points.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 26.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Memoir on the Theory of the Partitions of Numbers: Part V. Partitions in Two-Dimensional Space,' by Major P. A. MacMahon; 'The Origin of Magnetic Storms' and 'On the Periodicity of Sun-spots,' both by Mr. A. Schuster; 'Atmospheric Electricity over the Ocean,' by Dr. G. C. Simpson and Mr. C. S. Wright; 'On the Fourier Constants of a Function,' by Dr. W. H. Young; 'On the Energy and Distribution of Scattered Röntgen Radiation,' by Mr. J. A. Crowther; and 'On some New Facts connected with the Motion of Oscillating Water,' by Mrs. Hertha Ayrton.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 26.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. Hilary Jenkinson read a paper on 'Exchequer Tallies,' which was illustrated by a number of exhibits lent by Martin's Bank, the Royal Statistical Society, and others. The Bank's tallies dated from 1703-9, and dealt with thirteen annuities bought between 1756 and 1759. That lent by the Statistical Society was a very long one, dated 1713, and was for 25,000l. Tallies were ordered to be discontinued by an Act of 1783, but receipt tallies remained in use until 1826, the year of the death of the last of the Exchequer Chamberlains, whose interests had been protected by the Act abolishing tallies.

Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited an Anglo-Saxon silver brooch of the tenth century and two ancient Highland brooches. In the discussion of the exhibit there was considerable difference of opinion as to the authenticity of the former.

Mr. W. Dale exhibited a series of lantern-slides of the Tudor House and so-called King John's Palace—a Norman house—at Southampton, which are now being offered for sale; and a resolution urging the importance of their preservation was passed by the meeting.

Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh exhibited a seventeenth-century alabaster carving representing Charity which had been discovered near Diss, Norfolk.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 19.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The Rev. Manohar Holland and Prof. E. A. Minchin were admitted Fellows.

The President alluded to the great loss biological science had sustained in the death of Sir Francis Galton on the previous day, and stated that, although not a Fellow of the Society, he was closely associated with it as one of the recipients of the Darwin-Wallace Medal on the 1st of July, 1908.

Miss B. O. Corfe exhibited some trays of Lepidoptera and other insects received from her brother, Mr. C. Corfe, living at Toronto. Amongst these local insects were some equally common

in Great Britain and Canada, as the red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) and a local variety of the large tortoiseshell (*V. polyphora*). Others, as the Camberwell beauty (*Vanessa antiopa*), common in Canada, are extremely rare in the United Kingdom; and still others, as many of the various swallowtails, are absent from our fauna.

Prof. Dendy and Mr. G. E. Nicholls exhibited a series of lantern-slides illustrating the structure and relations of the sub-commissural organ and Reissner's fibre in various vertebrate types.

Mr. F. N. Williams, Dr. Rendle, Prof. Minchin, and Dr. Lilian Veley discussed the points raised by the exhibition.—The Rev. R. A. Bullen exhibited specimens of *Bythinella padiraci*, Locard, and *Niphargus plateau*, Chevreux, from an underground river in Southern Central France. The Rev. T. R. Stebbing added some observations.

The first paper was by Mr. C. H. Wright on the 'Flora of the Falkland Islands.' Dr. Rendle and Dr. Stapf contributed to the discussion which followed.

Mr. Cyril Crossland's paper describing the geological and geographical position of Khor Dongonab, in amplification and part correction of a paper previously published in the *Journal of the Society*, was read in title.

Mr. Hugh Scott then exhibited two boxes of insects—one of Fossorial Hymenoptera, the other of minute flies—to show the character of the material upon which the five following papers were based: 1. Report by Mr. Rowland E. Turner on the Fossorial Hymenoptera. 2 and 3. Reports by Prof. J. J. Kieffer on two families of Diptera, the Cecidiomyiidae (Gall-flies) and the Chironomidae. 4. Report by Dr. K. Kertész on another family of Diptera, the Stratiomyidae. 5. Report by Mr. E. Meyrick on the Microlepidoptera of the groups Tortricina and Tineina.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 18.—Annual Meeting.—Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. Chalkley Palmer made some remarks upon a slide of *Surirella elegans*.

The President took as the subject of his address 'The Determination of Sex.' He discussed, historically and critically, five theories or sets of suggestions.

1. It has been suggested that environmental conditions operating on the sexually-undetermined, developing offspring-organism, may, at least, share in determining the sex. The evidence in support of this has in great part crumbled before criticism, and before the counter-evidence of cytologists and Mendelians. But when we think of the gamut of life, we feel it to be rash to exclude even this possibility.

2. It has been suggested that the sex is quite unpredestined in the germ-cells before fertilization, and that it is then settled by the relative condition of the gametes (as affected by age, vigour, &c.), or by a balancing of the inherited tendencies which these gametes bear, neither ovum nor spermatozoon being necessarily decisive. The evidence in support of this is very far from satisfactory. Yet in view of some sets of experiments of R. Hertwig in particular, it seems rash to foreclose the question.

3. It has been suggested that the sex is predestined at a very early stage by the constitution of the germ-cells as such, there being female-producing and male-producing germ-cells, pre-determined from the beginning, and arising independently of environmental influence. The evidence in support of this is very strong, both on experimental and on cytological grounds.

4. It has been suggested that maleness and femaleness are Mendelian characters, and one form of this very attractive theory is that femaleness is dominant over maleness, and that females are heterozygous as regards sex, and males homozygous as regards sex. But there are grave difficulties as well as very striking corroborations.

5. It has been suggested that environmental and functional influences, operating through the parent (or, in short, the parent's acquired peculiarities), may alter the proportion of effective female-producing and male-producing germ-cells, as, for instance, in Russo's experiments on rabbits. This possibility remains tenable.

Prof. Thomson argued in support of the theory that there is no sex-determinant at all in the usual sense, but that what determines the sex of the offspring is a metabolism-rhythm, a relation between anabolism and katabolism, or a relation between the nucleoplasm and the cytoplasm. Many sets of facts converge in the inference that each sex-cell or gamete has a complete equipment of both masculine and feminine characters—of which there are doubtless chromosomal determinants. It may be that the liberating stimulus which calls the masculine or the feminine set into expression or development is afforded by the metabolism-rhythm set up in the cytoplasmic field of operations. It may be that this meta-

bolism-relation—between nucleoplasm and cytoplasm doubtless, and likewise between anabolism and katabolism—leads first and necessarily to the establishment of ovaries or of spermataries, and secondly, either directly, or through the gonads with their internal secretions, to the expression of the contrasted masculine or feminine characters.

The following Fellows were elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*, H. G. Plimmer; *Vice-Presidents*, A. N. Disney, R. G. Hebb, E. Heron-Allen, and J. A. Thomson; *Treasurer*, Wynne E. Baxter; *Secretaries*, J. W. Eyre and F. Shillington Scales; *Members of the Council*, F. W. W. Baker, J. Barnard, F. J. Cheshire, C. L. Curtis, C. F. Hill, J. Hopkinson, P. E. Radley, J. Rheinberg, C. F. Rousselet, D. J. Scourfield, E. J. Spitta, and Sir Almroth E. Wright; *Librarian*, P. E. Radley; *Curator of Instruments*, &c., C. F. Rousselet; *Curator of Slides*, F. Shillington Scales.

The following were elected Fellows: F. Armstrong, J. Ross, W. Ayrton, and C. J. Tabor.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 24.—Mr. Alexander Siemens, President, in the chair.—The papers read were 'The Bar Harbours of New South Wales,' by Mr. G. H. Halligan, 'Sand-Movements at Newcastle Entrance, N.S.W.,' by Mr. C. W. King, and 'Fremantle Harbour Works, Western Australia,' by Mr. C. S. R. Palmer.

HISTORICAL.—Jan. 19.—Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Miss O. J. Dunlop on 'Early Apprenticeship in England.' Mr. F. H. Skrine and the President contributed to an interesting discussion which followed.—The election of the Rev. I. Hartill and of Mr. N. H. Capron as Fellows was announced.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. A. Cain, A. W. Lafone, and Hal Waddington were elected Members.—Mr. Bernard Roth, Vice-President, on behalf of the Society, presented the John Sanford Saltus Medal to Mr. Carlyon-Britton, to whom it had been awarded by the ballot of the members at the Anniversary Meeting for his contributions to the Society's publications.

Miss Helen Farquhar read the third of her series of articles on 'Stuart Portraiture,' describing the coins and medals of William and Mary, including those of the King after the Queen's death. From references in the State Papers and other Manuscripts she attributed to George Bower, whose work as cuneator had hitherto met with little notice, the half-guinea and tin half-penny and farthing of 1689. Following the story of the Roettier family to the death or departure from England of its various members, she endeavoured to trace the earlier dies for the great recoinage to the several engravers, establishing the claims of James Roettier to the principal share of the work, comprising dies and puncheons for the country mints, to the exclusion of Henry Harris, the official chief-engraver. She also drew attention to the very gradual development of a more medallist style of portraiture after the dismissal of James Roettier from the Tower mint in 1696-7, as exemplified in John Croker's gold pieces at the termination of William's reign; and she illustrated by lantern-slides the slight changes which appeared in the portraits of 1696-7 when Croker superseded Roettier.

Mr. Dalton presented to the Society the second part of 'The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century.' Numerous and interesting coins and medals in illustration of the subject of Miss Farquhar's paper were shown by Mr. S. Spink, Mr. A. H. Baldwin, and the lecturer. Mr. MacLaine exhibited five varieties of the early Irish silver penny, as supplemental to Mr. Roth's paper on that subject in the current *Journal* of the Society; and Major Freer, the badge of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, third class.

Specimens of the new bronze halfpenny, submitted by Mr. Baldwin, evoked the remark from the President that, as on the present money, the mechanism of the striking still raised a faint trace of the device of the one side upon the other, which was a defect unknown until recent years.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy of Arts, 4.—'The Statue,' Prof. W. R. Colton.
— London Institution, 5.—'The Art of Palaeolithic Man,' Dr. A. C. Haddon.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—Presidential Address.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Value and Reality,' Miss E. D. Oakley.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Brewing and Modern Science,' Prof. Adrian J. Brown. (Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Evolution of Fire-Resisting Construction,' Mr. W. Woodward.

- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Heredit,' Lecture IV., Prof. F. W. Mott.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Detroit River Tunnel, between Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Canada,' Mr. W. J. Wilgus.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Recent Theories about Palaeolithic Man,' Mr. J. Gray.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'On the Structure and Function of the Glands and Retia Mirabilia associated with the Gas-Bladder of some Teleostean Fishes, with Notes on the Teleost Pancreas,' Dr. W. N. F. Woodland; 'Skulls of Ozen from the Roman Military Station at Newstead, Melrose,' Prof. J. Cosmar Ewart; and other papers.
Wed. Central Asian, 4.30.—'The Proposed Trans-Persian Railway,' Lieut.-Col. A. G. Yate.
— Geological, 8.—'Glacial Geology and the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-8,' Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Nigerian Head-Hunters,' Capt. A. J. N. Tremearne.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Problems of Animals in Captivity,' Lecture I., Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell.
— Royal Academy of Arts, 4.—'Ancient and Modern Sculpture,' Prof. W. R. Colton.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Certain Physical and Physiological Properties of Stones and its Homologues,' and 'The Effect of some Local Anesthetics on Nerve,' Dr. V. H. Veley and Mr. W. L. Symes; 'Experimental Researches on Vegetable Assimilation and Respiration,' Parts VIII. and IX., Dr. F. F. Blackman and Mr. A. M. Smith.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Indian Superstitions,' Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore. (Indian Section.)
— London Institution, 5.—'Classical Song,' Mr. Stanley Roper.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Long-Distance Transmission of Electrical Energy,' and 'Extra High-Pressure Transmission Lines.'
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Astronomical, 8.—Annual Meeting.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Rivers and Estuaries,' Vernon-Harcourt Lecture II., Mr. W. H. Hunter. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—Robert Louis Stevenson, Sir Sidney Colvin.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Architecture: The Byzantine and Romanesque Period,' Lecture I., Mr. T. G. Jackson.

Science Gossip.

AMONG the numerous elementary textbooks of botany in use in England there are few, we believe, that include morphology, classification, and ecology. Teachers will therefore welcome 'Plant Life,' a little book containing 250 illustrations, which is to be issued by Messrs. Sonnenschein. The text is by Prof. Warming, and has been translated under his supervision by Miss Rehling and Miss Thomas.

PROF. SANDWITH will deliver on February 14th to 17th inclusive four Gresham Lectures on 'Plague' at the City of London School.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS announce a new edition of 'Forest Terminology,' by Messrs. J. Gerschel and W. R. Fisher, and 'Australia: Physiographic and Economic Aspects,' by Mr. T. G. Taylor.

WE regret to announce the death, in his 70th year, of M. Gustave Leveau, who had been long connected with the Paris Observatory, and was awarded the Darnoiseau Prize of the Académie des Sciences in 1892, principally for his work on the perturbations of the periodical comet of D'Arrest. His other widely known work is the formation of tables of the motion of the planet Vesta.

MR. LYNN has in the press new editions of his handy little books 'Remarkable Eclipses' and 'Remarkable Comets,' which will be published by Messrs. Bagster probably early next month. That they are brought up to date is shown by the mention in the first of the eclipses (both sun and moon) of last year; whilst in the second is given a reproduction of a drawing of Halley's comet as seen at Barbados when nearest to the earth in May.

WE hoped we had heard the last of the so-called Daylight Saving Bill, but apparently it is to be brought forward again. It does not seem to have occurred to the promoters that the advantages proposed to be attained by the adoption of the scheme could readily be obtained in a more simple and straightforward way, without the indescribable confusion and inconvenience which would be caused by interference with clock-time. Well may our contemporary *Nature* say that we should become a laughing-

stock to the civilized world if we accepted so roundabout (one might say deceitful) a means for regulating work at different seasons of the year according to daylight. Euc. I. v. got its sobriquet from the indirect way in which it approaches its object. Of one thing the supporters of this scheme may rest assured: the vast majority of householders will not meddle with their clocks in the way suggested, but, if offices and trains do alter their times by the seasons, will mentally allow for the difference, and we should have to go back to the logical method of considering an hour to be an hour and nothing else, simply changing the allotted times at which certain things were done.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY has this year been awarded to Dr. Cowell, Superintendent of 'The Nautical Almanac,' principally for his work on the lunar acceleration and discussion of ancient eclipses as bearing upon this. The address on presentation will be given at Burlington House on Friday next by Sir David Gill, the retiring President.

AN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA was founded last July at Calcutta, and it has published a monthly journal containing some interesting papers. The first President is Mr. H. G. Tomkins, F.R.A.S.

THE REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON OBSERVATORY for the year ending on the 30th of June last has been received. For several reasons, the observational work has been somewhat restricted, and an effort has therefore been made to bring up back reductions, and effect needful repairs and changes in the instruments. It has been decided to take part in the observation of fundamental stars in connexion with the International Chart, but for the present this must be in a limited way. Delay has occurred in bringing the new 6-inch transit-circle into use. Halley's comet was observed from November, 1909, to June, 1910, but when it was nearest in May, there was much interruption from visitors.

MR. S. M. BAIRD GEMMILL, a frequent contributor on astronomical topics to newspapers and periodicals, died suddenly on the 19th ult. in the 51st year of his age.

PROF. BARNARD has found on three photographic plates taken at the Yerkes Observatory on the 7th of August, 1907, and the 22nd and 24th of August, 1909, a faint star in the place of Espin's Nova Lacertæ. It is also clearly marked on one taken at the Lick Observatory so long ago as the 11th of October, 1893, so that previously to its sudden outburst last November it must have existed for at least seventeen years as a fourteenth-magnitude star.

THE star B.D. + 60° 1743 (of about 6½ magnitude) has been detected to be a variable by Mr. T. H. Astbury, and will be reckoned as var. 1, 1911, Draconis.

WE have received a tractate by Prof. Pio Emanuelli (abstracted from the *Memorie della Pontificia Accademia Romana dei Nuovi Lincei*) on 'L'Eclisse totale di Sole del 28-29 Aprile, 1911,' in which the circumstances of the total solar eclipse of next April are worked out, and the islands in the Pacific Ocean indicated which the moon's shadow will traverse, the most eligible for the observation being apparently Samoa or the Navigators' Islands.

FINE ARTS

A History of Architecture. By Russell Sturgis.—Vol. II. *Romanesque and Oriental.* (B. T. Batsford.)

THE first volume of this 'History of Architecture' was reviewed in *The Athenæum* of August 17th, 1907. The second volume maintains the same high standard of general excellence. With the completion of the third volume on the lines originally laid down, students will be in possession of a valuable handbook of architectural history comparable in its scope to Fergusson's well-known history. Fergusson's history at the time it was written—it was first published in 1855—was a remarkable achievement; combined with the true scientific spirit of painstaking and methodical research, its author had a passionate enthusiasm for the nobler qualities of his subject. Since Fergusson's days many pages of history have been written. Evans, Lethaby, Schultz, Cattaneo, Venturi, Strzygowski, and other authorities have added much to our knowledge of defined districts and periods.

Mr. Sturgis's second volume treats of mediæval work under the headings, Romanesque and Oriental. The buildings dealt with are mostly in existence, and the difficulty of discriminating between original work and later additions has to be faced. So long as building was a traditional and customary art, the difference between one generation of craftsmanship and another was so slight that the substitution of new work for old is not always easily defined; where the transition is complete, the inquiry is straightforward enough. The restorations of the last hundred years are often deplorable, even when they have been directed by the most eminent authorities. To quote only the case of the Château of Pierrefonds, before 1865 the ruin was a genuine historical document; since Viollet-le-Duc's restoration we no longer see a fourteenth-century castle, but an interesting study of what an eminent architect thought such a castle must have been. As Mr. Sturgis shrewdly says, the restorer "as he builds can never restrain his own feelings of what should be from overcoming his slowly gained knowledge of what was."

Architectural style is so much a matter of temperament that an analysis of many styles by any one man is an almost impossible task. The chapters on the architecture of the East, informed as they are by laborious study and enlightened taste, skim the surface of deep waters. India, China, Japan, and Persia pass under review, and the author succeeds in awakening the interest and enthusiasm of the student to the possible fruitfulness of further inquiry. We like the rule which he lays down in the Preface:—

"When we discuss fine art, let us keep to that which can be verified. Let us be ready

to disbelieve, to ignore, to refuse the search for evasive theory. The arts of design are the result of the artistic impulse in man, of his disposition to record, to explain, what is beautiful in the world of nature, and to refine and beautify the work of man."

We can get no further than this with Oriental art, but we may hope for a day when a general history of the fine arts may be written by the experts of many nationalities. We like, too, the author's observation on p. 29 when writing of the Chinese Empire and of the discoveries that will one day result in a new chapter of architectural history. He says: "There is no distinction, among people of truly artistic feeling, between major and minor arts—arts of expression and arts of decoration." It is interesting that Mr. Sturgis in his study of Eastern art should emphasize the importance of the roof in architectural development. Our own architects, involved in the intricate problems of present-day requirements, sometimes forget to look at their work from a sufficient distance; the evidence of all Western architectural development points to the fundamental relation of roof to plan.

To most readers the chief interest of the present volume will be found in those chapters dealing with the styles resulting from the decline—we should prefer to call it the transition—of ancient art. With few exceptions, the buildings left from the stormy days following the break-up of the Roman Empire are of the basilican type. Many of them are of circular plan, a form in favour in the time of the great Empire. The later buildings on this plan, roofed with the same admirable system of vaulting, such as that of the tomb of Theodoric at Ravenna, testify to the hold which Roman tradition obtained over the Gothic invaders. Many of their round churches built before the year 1,000 became baptisteries to the later churches of cruciform plan.

The development from the basilican type is a fascinating study. The measured plans and sections collected from many sources, profusely supplemented with photographs of the buildings as they now stand, are not the least valuable part of Mr. Sturgis's contribution.

The influence of the Moslem conquests on the Byzantine type is interesting. The Moslem hold over the native workmen in Syria, Egypt, Northern Africa, Persia, India, Sicily, and Spain affected the decoration rather than the structure of the buildings; the barbaric simplicity of their conception, overlaid with delicate surface-decoration rich in colour and splendid in design, resulted in some of the most remarkable monuments of any age. Mr. Sturgis deals fully with the Moslem use of the pointed arch, a form known and rejected by other builders.

The later Romanesque architecture in Italy is fully dealt with, and proper appreciation of the great church of S. Ambrogio at Milan, the most perfect mediæval building in Italy, is expressed. The present writer has not seen the beautiful little church of Pomposa illustrated else-

where; it is worthy of accurate measured records.

The Romanesque development in France is more complex than in any other country. Late in the period the pointed arch was used, but without any tendency to its Gothic development. The problem of roofing is the history of the style. Norman and British Romanesque are grouped together; while the architects of the central and southern districts of France were trying to solve the problem of stone vaulting over the whole of the church, those in England and Normandy were content with timber roofs, either from preference or lack of ambition. As Mr. Sturgis points out, "the real development of Norman architecture took place in England...after that millennial year which was of such importance in European history." The first fruit of the renewed activity was Westminster Abbey. The narrow nave of our English cathedrals was not in Norman times due only to difficulties of vaulting, for with the exception of Durham no attempt to span the roof in this way is to be found; the difficulty was that of spanning any considerable width with a single tiebeam of timber, the only form of roof truss then known. The question whether or not the vaulting at Durham is contemporary with the wall is answered by Mr. Sturgis in the affirmative, and he justly says: "We have in Durham the nearest approach to a perfect Romanesque interior that the British Isles can furnish."

Before the Gothic period the honours in scientific vaulting are with the builders of the Rhine. Cautious and conservative, they yet felt at once the fascination of the vault, and adopted it as a guiding principle in planning their churches; their experiments, unlike so many of those in the South, have stood the test of time.

Three chapters are given to the few remaining examples of Romanesque building in Spain, Scandinavia, and South-Eastern Europe. Those in Scandinavia are interesting on account of their material; wood was used even in large churches, and the fine example of Borgund still stands to-day. The beautiful style of ornament known as Runic is traceable to this material.

Some fine churches in Armenia of typical Byzantine origin are shown and are well worthy of more attention than can be given to them in the pages of a general history of architecture.

As we close this scholarly volume, we sincerely regret that its author was not spared to complete his task. The death of Mr. Sturgis took place before the present instalment was published, and we can only hope that his executors have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for the completion of the work on the lines he laid down. Whatever matter Mr. Sturgis may have left, the remaining work will be no light task; it is one worthy of achievement.

The Index is promised with the third volume. It only remains to add that the text is singularly free from errors.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Andrea Mantegna: l'Œuvre du Maître en 200 Reproductions. (Hachette & Cie.)—The latest addition to the "Nouvelle Collection des Classiques de l'Art" maintains the high standard of the series. Its distinctive feature consists in the fact that the number of the illustrations is sufficient to supply a complete gallery of each artist's work, and the form is such as to convey an adequate impression of detail. This result is helped by the fact that each of the larger compositions is given in a series of reproductions in which the various parts are on a scale that permits a minute study of salient details. Thus the reproduction of the fresco at Mantua of Ludovico Gonzaga and his family is followed by nine of portions of it, some of these being of single heads which are on a scale of one-third the size of life. These afford ample testimony of that unerring fidelity in delineation by which Mantegna did for the lords of Mantua the service which Ghirlandajo rendered to contemporary Florence. That statuesque quality in which Mantegna excelled all his contemporaries down to Michelangelo is not suffered to dominate to the same extent as in the work in the Eremitani Chapel at Padua, where the study of the antique and the teaching of Squarcione are more apparent, but is tempered and rendered mobile, with added flexibility and grace, by the Venetian influence which Mantegna underwent during his association with the Bellini. This marked the ripest stage of his art, which, however, owed relatively less to colour, and consequently its characteristic features are more readily apparent in half-tone illustrations. The order of these is not chronological, the classified arrangement being better calculated to show the wide range of Mantegna's intellectual interests, and reproductions of engravings form a noteworthy section.

The Introduction is a careful compendium of the main biographical facts, with brief descriptions of the principal works. Herr Kristeller's scholarly monograph has left very little scope for the future art-historian to treat of Mantegna, but the aim of the present work is more restricted, and within its limits the performance is sound and adequate. Now and again, however, a judgment of relative values arrests attention and provokes criticism. To class together Bellini, Perugino, and Ghirlandajo as equal in attainment is surely to under-estimate the importance of Giovanni Bellini. Still more open to question is the statement that Mantegna's excellence as a draughtsman raises him "above even Da Vinci, and near to Michelangelo." The suggestion that the hand in Mantegna's 'Madonna of the Victory' in the Louvre was copied by Leonardo in the 'Vierge aux Rochers' is contradicted by chronological evidence. Mantegna painted his picture to celebrate the battle of Fornovo, which took place on the 6th of July, 1495. The 'Vierge aux Rochers' was then already in existence, for it is referred to in a document in the Milanese archives which is of a date between 1491 and 1494. The picture was painted, in all probability, soon after Leonardo went to Milan. The similar gesture of the hand in benediction may well have occurred to both painters independently; but if there was any borrowing, Mantegna must have been the borrower.

Revolution in Art. By Frank Rutter. ('The Art News' Press.)—In reviewing Prof. Holmes's 'Notes on the Post-Impressionist Painters' in *The Athenæum* of January 7th, we remarked that the author

was so strong in technical criticism that he tended to neglect that to which technique is a means. Mr. Rutter's knowledge of the means is, we imagine, limited, but his enthusiasm for the great ends of art gives force and significance to his book. This is fortunate, for he is neither a first-rate writer nor a critic of exceptional insight; if we prefer his book to that of Prof. Holmes it is because he has aimed higher.

Taking for his texts Van Gogh's saying, "Is it not strength of thought far more than quiet brushwork that we seek?" and Gauguin's rather too brilliant aphorism, "In art there are only revolutionaries and plagiarists," Mr. Rutter gives a fair account of the passions and ideas of the early Post-Impressionists and the feelings they tried to express. But more important is his discussion of the younger men, Matisse, Friesz, Derain, Vlaminck, &c., in understanding and appreciation of whom he is superior to both Prof. Holmes and Mr. Walter Sickert. Perhaps he does not show with sufficient clearness that the notion that the end of plastic art is to create an illusion of reality is a sure and familiar sign of decadence; that in painting, as in poetry, the value of symbols depends upon their intrinsic beauty and their power of conveying emotion; and that when a painter wishes to give a general idea of a fierce beast or a tall tree, he is no more obliged than a poet to notify its genus and species. But at any rate, he understands that the younger French painters are, at present, occupied in trying "to put a line round a mental conception"—that they are not trying to represent youths dancing, oak trees in a storm, or gardens on the banks of rivers, but rather to translate into line and colour such abstractions as the rhythm of the dance, the stir of trees, and the lush wetness of swampy places.

Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum. By H. A. Grueber. 3 vols. (British Museum.)—The numismatic catalogues of the British Museum have always been held in honour among archaeologists concerned in any way with coins. The three stately volumes now before us well maintain that honour. They are indeed important for more than one reason.

In the first place, they contain a detailed catalogue of a remarkably fine collection of the issues of the Roman Republic down to about the year B.C. 3, when, as Mr. Grueber thinks, the practice of placing moneyer's names on coins was finally suspended at Rome, and when, therefore, the Republic may be said to have reached its numismatic death. The first volume includes—after a long, but not overlong Introduction—the coinage of the urban mint from its earliest days down to B.C. 37. The second volume carries the urban coinage on to the supposed date B.C. 3, and treats also of the coins issued down to the same date outside of Rome, both in Italy and in the provinces, so far as they follow the Roman monetary system. The third volume contains lists of hoards of Republican silver coins, indexes of various sorts, and 123 admirable autotype plates. The compilation of such a work means an immense labour, and we warmly congratulate its author, Mr. Grueber, the learned keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, on its completion.

Secondly, this work gives us—at last—the classification of the Roman Republican coinage devised by the late Count de Salis. That extraordinary man—perhaps the only Count of the Holy Roman Empire who has ever scientifically studied numismatics—had both a passion for coin-collecting, and

a veritable genius for the interpretation and classification of ancient, and in particular of Roman, coinage. After amassing and arranging a fine collection of his own, he obtained leave in 1859 from the Trustees of the British Museum to classify the British Museum collection. For ten years he laboured in the Medal Room, without pause and without rest. In that decade he classified alike the Republican, the Imperial, and the Byzantine sections of the Roman coins in the Museum. But he left no published or even written account of his system. Yet so wonderful was his *flair* in regard to fabric and style that his classification has been maintained in the Museum virtually as he left it at his death in 1871.

Of this classification Mr. Grueber now supplies a full account, with copious notes of his own which defend or occasionally criticize the scheme of de Salis, and which give other information such as a student might desire. In particular, he has taken account of the more recent writers on his subject. The earlier part of his catalogue, indeed, was sent to press five years ago, before E. J. Haeberlin issued his epochmaking works on the "aes grave" and other early Roman coinage; and the views of Willers seem equally to have come too late for Mr. Grueber to consider. We have here another example of the evil of spreading the printing of an elaborate work over a long period of time. But other recent writers, like General Bahrfeldt, receive full notice, and their views are conveniently summarized and discussed.

We do not here propose to criticize any details in the classification of Count de Salis or in Mr. Grueber's annotations thereto. It is obvious that the numismatic world stands on the verge of a reconsideration of the whole problem of the Roman Republican coins. The 'Münzwesen' of Mommsen, first issued (*pace* Mr. Grueber) in 1850 and completed in 1880, has held the field for half a century—a good deal longer than most books in most branches of knowledge. Now the hour is near when new views will have to be discussed freely, and the subject perhaps reconstituted as a result. In that contest Mr. Grueber's three volumes will play their part, and we must leave them to do it. We should like, however, to suggest that if the Catalogue be continued, as we hope it may, to include the Roman Imperial coinage, the matter of the historical notes should be reconsidered. When one observes in the work now before us that the biography of a man like Hirtius is not correctly given, and that other lesser slips occur, one reflects that in the mass of detail errors are inevitable. On the other hand, we think that many of the historical notes are for practical purposes superfluous. The labour expended on the Catalogue would be lessened, and its correctness enhanced, if such matter were left out.

County Churches.—Norfolk. By J. Charles Cox. 2 vols.—*Surrey.* By J. E. Morris. (Allen & Sons.)—These volumes are the first of a series of handy or pocket guides to the churches in the counties of England. The Rev. Dr. Cox is general editor of the series, and the author of the two volumes on Norfolk; Mr. J. E. Morris is responsible for that on Surrey. Owing to the number of churches in Norfolk, 850 in all—Dr. Cox gives a list of 125 additional churches which have, through neglect or other causes, disappeared—this county has been divided into north and south.

Each author opens with a concise Introduction, treating generally, and where necessary in detail, the history, architectural characteristics, building materials, and

other interesting matters anterior to the seventeenth century. The churches, taken in alphabetical order, are grouped in the old rural deaneries, and, so far as the writer can judge from examples known to himself, every feature of interest in every church in the counties is recorded. In the work on Norfolk Dr. Cox has tabulated the towers, spires, roofs, screens, fonts, &c. Mr. Morris has been more fortunate than Dr. Cox in seeing his work safely through the printers' hands, and has avoided the table of errata which disfigures the Norfolk volumes. Each county has its Index. There is a sprinkling of illustrations of indifferent quality, and it is open to question whether they would not have been better omitted. For method and thoroughness of investigation these little volumes are praiseworthy; such conscientious work will no doubt in due course greatly facilitate the labours of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, if only in the preparation of the Inventory which is part of its work.

WORKS BY THE LATE J. M. SWAN.

It is perhaps because there are fewer finished pictures and a larger proportion of studies that this collection at Messrs. Colnaghi's Galleries impresses us more favourably than the one from the same artist at the Royal Academy. Yet, to be just, it is not that alone, but the presence among these studies and sketches of a number of works in which the artist is seen striving after original and creative work, that stamps Messrs. Colnaghi's collection as more finely representative.

Swan's exhibited studies fall as a rule into three categories. There are in the first place his studies—usually in pastel—of animals on the move or in momentary repose—impressions naturalistic in intention, though often with the touch of style inseparable from extreme terseness of expression. The best of these, such as the study of *Jaguars* in the present show (2) or the happy impression of a *Polar Bear Swimming* (23), could hardly be surpassed. Only a little less good is the *Study of a Serval* (67) or (perhaps in this instance because it is in oil instead of pastel) the *Wounded Puma* (14). The Academy also is rich in these drawings. At their best, while they have the charm, they have also the weakness which belongs to such unpremeditated assaults upon Truth. The nymph is indeed captured, but the captor stands amazed at his own good fortune. He has carried off he knows not what, nor can he return again to woo with quite the same zest and conviction as before.

Yet these animal studies are almost uniformly better than Swan's drawings of the human figure which have been shown (of late years in considerable quantity). As a draughtsman of the nude Swan possessed the undistinguished fluency which most capable art-students ultimately attain to, and which very few transcend. It is the natural result of constant study of the posed model that we should come to a prompt recognition of familiar forms and a somewhat blunted perception of their functions. Swan's nudes have usually this fatal familiarity without intimacy, and, though we should perhaps make some allowance for our own more exacting standards, we find his human figures academic in comparison with his leopards.

It is in a third class of drawing—more fully represented here than at the Academy—that we are reminded that Swan, after all, was by nature an idealist and a dreamer

as well as an executant. Of the hours he spent, pencil in hand, watching his cats, the drawings he brought home were or should have been a by-product only. Doubtless, as he found how highly his brilliant studies from nature were valued, he was tempted to forget that the object of working from nature is not the production of brilliant studies. Yet he did not wholly forget his true business as an artist—to assimilate and co-ordinate the essence of natural law till he could dream in terms of instinctive tiger-movement, and recreate in imagination the elemental combinations, the typical groups of primitive life. The sombre *Two Leopards Drinking* (78) is a highly concentrated example of this more fatiguing effort of constructive imagination. It might almost bear comparison for force with the 'Wounded Leopard' at the Academy, and is even more impressive in invention. The *Jaguar and Cubs* (90) is another imaginative little work. Not so directly responding to purely physical causes, the bodily expressiveness of a man is by so much less obvious than that of a cat, and it is difficult to imagine an artist making it self-explanatory without in some degree abstracting from the complication of appearances the plastic element of his group, and presenting it starkly as form simply rendered. No great master of the human figure would set so high a price as did Swan on the witchery of shot-colour and gleaming surfaces, yet in an occasional pastel like the one we noticed at the Japan-British Exhibition or No. 84 in the present show we see him vaguely endeavouring to endow these toys of realism with a more general imaginative significance. Even in the large unfinished oil painting, No. 47, the experimental splashes of pigment over a rather imitative life-study, if the groupings of a somewhat foggy idealist, must be counted as aspiration: nor need we be in a hurry to pronounce these experiments the sign of an uncreative mind when we remember the naive fashion in which Rodin sometimes casts together figures modelled for quite diverse purposes, on the offchance of an accidental conjunction which may prove inspiring. Far more beautiful, however, than any such fumbings in the iridescent void is the lovely simplicity of his *Study for La Cigale* (75)—a painter's vision of extraordinary purity, which convinces us more than anything ever shown by the artist of his noble natural endowments. This is as fine as the best work of an artist whom England has not yet appraised at his true value—the late William Stott—and in the same vein of lyricism. Stott was a poet, and helpless in any other aspect. Swan was poet and executant by turns, but it was mainly as an executant that he found discerning admirers.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE remaining shows of the week are on a lower plane of achievement, although the spoils of Mauve's sketchbooks shown at Walker's Gallery are the honest notes of a painter of temperament and some insight settled down to the methodical exploitation of a speciality. Nos. 9, 29, 40, and 70 may be recommended for the swift seizure of good motives for the painter's art. One can easily reconstruct the resultant pictures from these few essentials.

Probably every critic goes to an exhibition of works by women artists furiously determined to admire, so ungracious does it seem to be for ever belittling these exhibitions or meanly ignoring them. The

Society of Women Artists at the Suffolk Street Galleries again foils the best-laid plans. Miss Eleanor Brace (13), Miss Mima Nixon (136), and Miss Youngman with an old-fashioned, but tranquilly disposed flower piece (142) emerge from the water-colour painters, but cannot be accounted remarkable. The work evinces throughout the want of a standard of thoroughness in any direction, even the apparent conscientiousness of such objective drawings as the *Old Norwegian Bridge* (316) of Miss M. K. Hughes or *The Oratory* (327) of Miss Kerr displaying an indifference to the niceties of perspective typical of, though, alas! by no means peculiar to, the work of women artists. Miss Lilian Pocock's small design for a stained-glass window (330) is not unpromising, but the weaker, over-modelled draughtsmanship of her other exhibit (360) makes us doubtful of its further development. Only the work of Miss Margarethe Dellschafte (278, 359) and Miss Rowley Leggett (275) shows some firm foundation in study, though on somewhat hackneyed lines.

Signor A. Pisa, who is showing at the Fine-Art Society's Galleries, is with Mr. Walter Tyndale the perfect type of travelling water-colour painter of our day; that is to say, he sets down clearly and plausibly the bright colours of Southern landscape without any attempt to sort them into categories. None of his works shows any evidence of painter's research, so their interest for us is purely in their choice of subject. From this point of view No. 4 is rather striking; No. 56 is bold and to the point; while No. 72, *Ruins of the House of the Mariners, Pompeii*, though executively just like the rest, has a certain impressiveness from the simplicity with which it presents to us the deserted remains of what was once a habitation.

The exhibition in aid of the Boy Scouts' Organization Fund at the Baillie Gallery contains a fair sketch by Mr. David Murray (28), a poor portrait by Mr. Solomon (83), and a stylish lithograph by Mr. Kerr Lawson (73). More "topical" are Sir Hubert von Herkomer's portrait of Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-Powell (39) and a large collection of that well-known officer's drawings. These show him, like many distinguished amateurs, aspiring, and in a high degree attaining, to just the qualities necessary for the popular success of the market. No journalist could be more promptly effective or more unsatisfactory to the serious critic. It is wonderful that he should be able to do such things, but amazing that he should want to do them. No. 65, however, shows some dramatic sense—just enough to lure us into the mistake of taking seriously what is probably only a busy man's pastime, pursued vehemently while he is at it, like any other game.

SALES.

ON Tuesday, January 24th, and the three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold Japanese prints, the total of the sale being 1,877, 11s. 6d. Among the few lots of importance was a print by Harunobu. A Lady standing in a Doorway, 25l. 10s. A set of the 55 stations of the Tokaido, with a few duplicates, all first editions, sold in separate lots for an aggregate of 122l. 5s.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday last the following works. Drawings: F. Hals, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with white collar, cuffs, and cap, chalk, 357l. Gardner, Mrs. Adelaide Penton, of Haydon House, Sussex, in white dress, with grey scarf, 189l. Pictures: R. P. Bonington, A Street Scene in Verona, 220l. Lawrence, Head of Miss Siddons, a sketch, 199l. Millais, Constance, Duchess of Westminster, in dark dress, 204l. Hoppner, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress and lace cap, 199l.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE death of Mr. John MacWhirter, R.A., on Saturday last removes a well-known and popular artist. As a painter, he had the gift of being affected by the sort of subject which had poetic associations for the general public—a gift which has always in this country been the root of a landscape painter's popularity. He painted these subjects—Scottish lochs, silver birches, floods of Alpine flowers—with such copiousness of detail that the beholder, already convinced that Nature in such aspects was beautiful, could not refuse admiration for his pictures, her very image to his eyes. On the other hand, it is doubtful if a man who cared for none of these things was ever won over by any revelation from MacWhirter's brush. His feeling for grace of line was rather negative, and so submerged in complicated detail as hardly to be appreciable. His love of colour resulted, in later days particularly, in the mere multiplication of unrelated hues. The large Alpine subject in the Chantrey collection represents him perhaps at his worst, as it has not even the tightness of imitative drawing which makes some of his early work a reminder, at any rate, of certain possibilities of landscape art neglected to-day.

AMONG the drawings by Old Masters lent to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by the King this term are two very fine portrait studies by Holbein of persons not yet identified. The Duke of Devonshire lends two important drawings by Raphael, and others by Filippino Lippi and Hans Burgmaier. A series of Persian drawings and manuscripts is on loan from various sources. Thirty-six of Rembrandt's etchings, selected from the large collection belonging to the Museum, are also exhibited temporarily.

M. THÉOPHILE CAMEL, the French sculptor, whose death at the age of 48 is announced this week, was a native of Toulouse, where he received his earliest instruction at the École des Beaux-Arts. Removing to Paris, he became a pupil of Falguère and also of Mercier. For some years Camel had been an exhibitor at the Salon of the Artistes Français, of which he was a member. His best-known works are the 'Premier Regret,' now at the Petit Palais, and his 'Montmartroise,' erected in the Square Carpeaux at Montmartre. His group 'Maternité' is the property of the State. The last Salon contained his 'Fleur d'ajonc,' which was a State commission.

THE death is also announced of M. Théodore Tchoumakoff, a native of St. Petersburg, but a Parisian by long residence. He was 87 years of age, and had been a constant exhibitor of landscapes and genre subjects at the Salons and other places in Paris for many years.

THE important collection of Dutch and Flemish masters formed by Herr A. von Carstanjen, for some time on loan at the Berlin Museum, has been lent to the Pinakothek at Munich.

AN exhibition of pastels by English artists, mainly of the eighteenth century, is being organized on behalf of two important Paris charities, the Victoria Home and the Orphelinat des Arts. The exhibition will be held from the beginning of April till the middle of June, and a number of English owners of pastels are lending pictures, of which especial care is being taken. Owners willing to assist are asked to write to the Secretary at 2, Cornwall Mansions, Kensington Court, W.

M. LÉON DUCARUGE, who died recently at Saint-Étienne, was born at Lavoute-Chillac (Haute-Loire) in 1842. Well known both as a *dessinateur fusiniste* and as a painter, he obtained many distinctions. He was a member of the Société des Artistes Français. Several of his works are in the municipal art-galleries of Paris, Grenoble, Clermont-Ferrand, Puy, and Saint-Étienne.

FROM a short notice by Prof. Colasanti in a recent number of the *Rassegna d'Arte* we learn that many interesting Italian pictures are to be met with in different collections in Hungary. Some of these paintings, such as the fine Boltraffio belonging to Count Palfi at Pozsony, are known to students, but no one has hitherto drawn attention to the gallery at Estergom. Among the painters represented there are Lorenzo Veneziano, Sassetta, Neroccio, Matteo di Giovanni, Vittore Crivelli, Lorenzo di Credi, Pintoricchio, Giampietrino, and others. The painters of Forlì are represented by several works—Marco Palmezzano by three, and Giovanni Battista Rosetti by a signed 'Madonna and Child' dated 1507. This panel is identified by the writer of the notice with a picture once in the possession of the Savorelli family at Forlì, and mentioned by Guarini in his 'Notizie della Biblioteca comunale di Forlì.' Only two other works by this painter are known.

A LITTLE-KNOWN work by Pieter de Hooch, after being for some time in an American collection, has returned to Holland, having been acquired at the Yerkes Sale by a dealer at the Hague, who has lent it to the Mauritshuis. The picture is reproduced in the *Cicerone* (Heft 2).

WHAT will be the verdict of posterity? What would Byron, Landor, Goethe, and Gregorovius have said could they have foreseen that the Strozzi Palace, the most splendid architectural monument of the Tuscan Renaissance, would one day be turned into a furniture shop? For—the negotiations between the executors of the late Prince Strozzi and the present Italian Government having collapsed—such, according to the latest report, is likely to be its fate. Surely this is a matter on which the Florentines should have their say in a meeting held on the adjacent Piazza di Santa Trinità, and that right swiftly.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (Feb. 4).—Etchings by W. Hollar, Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery.
—Admiral Sir Wilmet Fawkes's Collection of Engraved Portraits of British Admirals and Sea Battles, Mr. Harvey's Gallery.
—Mr. F. W. Jackson's Water-Colours of England, France, Tangier, &c., Dowdell's Galleries.
—Señor Lloveria's Drawings, 'Catalonian Spain,' Victoria Galleries.
—Modern Society of Portrait Painters, Fifth Exhibition, Private View, Royal Institute Galleries.
WED. Society of Graver-Printers in Colour, Works in Monochrome, 25, Bedford Street, Strand.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

SAVOY.—Miss Brema's Opera Season.

MISS MARIE BREMA opened her third season at the Savoy Theatre on Thursday evening, January 26th, with two novelties: 'Wedding Bells' and 'La Pompadour,' by the Hungarian composer Emanuel Moór. The libretto of the first of these operas—the scene of action is a Swiss village—tells of the peasant Gottfried, who loves Gertrude, but is about to marry her sister Agnes, owing to a vow made by

him when in the mountains she once saved him from death. The short drama ends with the deaths of Gottfried and Gertrude. It is unnecessary to relate the story in full.

Although there are happy moments, Mr. Moór's music lacks individuality, so that it cannot be said that the tragic events and the genuine passion of the two ill-fated lovers are intensified thereby.

In the other opera the same criticism perhaps holds good, yet the story is bright, and the music, if not strong, is attractive; one or two movements are, indeed, so quaint that they almost seemed revivals of old French dances.

Miss Brema, who appeared as Gertrude, also as La Pompadour, acted and sang extremely well, but naturally created a stronger impression in the second work. Mr. Francis Braun impersonated the Chevalier de Vauvert with good effect, while Miss Gladys Honey as Athénais, whom the Chevalier woos and wins, was charming in the small part assigned to her. Mr. Frank Bridge conducted with tact and spirit.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—M. Godowsky's Recital.

M. GODOWSKY gave a pianoforte recital last Saturday afternoon. His programme included a Sonata in E minor of his own composition. It consisted of five sections: the first an Allegro, which in form was classical, though scarcely in character. The music, however, was interesting. Next came a quiet, expressive Aria, and then an effectively written 'Intermezzo scherzando.' A graceful Valse was followed by a finale containing two slow, mournful movements—a Fuga on the name Bach, and a Funeral March, succeeding one another without break. Fantasia would have been a suitable term for this finale, or, still better, some programme explaining the prevalent sad mood, and the *raison d'être* of the Fuga. M. Godowsky gave a fine rendering of his difficult work, while his interpretation of pieces by Beethoven, Brahms, and Chopin was magnificent.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Bach's Christmas Oratorio.

BACH's great B minor Mass and 'Matthew' Passion are generally regarded as his most important sacred works. The 'Christmas Oratorio,' which was performed last Monday at the sixth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, for grandeur may not compare with them, yet it is one of great interest. Although Bach himself described it as an oratorio, it is not one of the usual kind, but virtually six cantatas, written for performance in church as part of services on six different days during the Christmas season, beginning on Christmas Day. Hence there is no gradual working up to a musical, or, to use the term in the proper sense, dramatic climax. But throughout the work there are inspired numbers which could only have been penned by Bach. Frequently in the recitatives there

are dramatic, also realistic, touches, the effect of which is in inverse proportion to the means used. The 'Slumber Song' is of rare charm and delicacy, but the Arioso, "Jesus, Thou that for me livest," and the duet "Ah! my Saviour, I entreat Thee," both for soprano and bass, are wonderful, and instinct with devotional fervour. The Pastoral Symphony at the opening of the second part is as remarkable for its tone-colour as for its exquisite strains; it is sublimated folk-music.

An excellent performance was given of the work. The singing of the "Hallé" chorus from Manchester deserves high praise. They have fine voices, and while in some of the choruses there was opportunity for bright, vigorous singing of which they availed themselves, they were equally successful in the quiet chorales, which were rendered with intelligence and devout feeling. The soloists were the Misses Gleeson-White, Marie Stuart, and Edna Barker, and Messrs. John Coates and Campbell McInnes, of whom the first and last two entered most into the spirit of the music. The playing of the London Symphony Orchestra was extremely refined. Dr. Richter conducted as if it were to him a labour of love.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Oldest Music Room in Europe. By John H. Mee, D.Mus. (John Lane.)—A brief introductory chapter deals with the "Act" on which, in the Middle Ages, Oxford set much store. Our author considers the Music Room in question as "probably the oldest building of its kind in Europe"; anyhow, "careful search" has failed to discover any older one having a staff of regular performers attached to it. In 1773 Wood wrote that the account of the Music Room in his 'Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford' is the "Effect of our ingenious and very worthy Professor Dr. William Hayes"; also that in it performances, usually oratorios, were given every Monday, with certain exceptions named. Dr. Mee presents a list ("probably very nearly complete") of oratorios performed there between February, 1754, and April, 1789, almost all by Handel. The composition of the orchestra is interesting; it was given by Philippe Jung, himself a member of the band, in his 'Guide d'Oxford' published in 1789. It consisted of 6 violins, 2 violas (*basses de viole*), 1 cello, 1 double-bass, 2 oboes, 2 bassoons, and 2 horns (one of whom was also a flute-player); and there was, at any rate up to 1779, and probably later, a harpsichord. For special performances help from London was obtained.

The third chapter gives a list of the music belonging to the society, which includes the names of Stamitz and Abaco, composers to whom Dr. Riemann and Adolf Sandberger have been recently drawing attention. Handel, of course, is largely represented. Three musical prodigies appeared between 1779 and 1788: Master Crotch, Miss Poole, and Hummel, aged respectively 4, 11, and 9 years; Miss Poole afterwards became celebrated as a singer. John Baptist Malchair, who in 1759 became leader of the orchestra, is described by Jung in his 'Guide' as having "un gout particulier pour la musique du célébré Handel, Geminiani, Corelli, et d'autres

anciens auteurs." Handel, however, who died in that very year, could scarcely be accounted an "ancient author." Of Malchair interesting details are given. In 1791, for a benefit concert of Hayward, a member of the orchestra, "Mr. Haydn of Vienna" was announced, but did not come. Hayward published an explanation given by Haydn for not keeping a "solemn Promise," and the composer himself inserted an apology in *The Oxford Journal*. For the Commemoration two months later Haydn was in Oxford. The *Journal* noticed the proceedings, curtly remarking that "the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Music was also conferred on Joseph Haydn, Esquire."

As a specimen of public taste, or rather want of it, the programme of a concert given on May 13th, 1816, announced a "Sonata, Pianoforte—Master Reinagle, in which will be introduced a favourite Air, with Harp Variations, accompanied on the Violoncello by Mr. Reinagle."

Dr. Mee's interesting book, for which he must have made much research, contains twenty-six full-page illustrations.

Joseph Haydn: the Story of his Life. From the German of Franz von Seeburg by the Rev. J. M. Toohey, C.S.C. Authorized Translation. (Notre Dame, Indiana, Ave Maria Press.)—Writers on the history of music, critics, and teachers consult important biographies and dictionary articles to learn the stories of the lives of great musicians. For the general public, and especially for young folk, the former are too long and too elaborate; the latter too condensed, and frequently merely a dry record. In the work before us is told in pleasant words the life of Joseph Haydn. Sometimes the author's inventive powers are somewhat forced, as in the story of Ditters presenting young Haydn with a spinet. Again, some of the earlier imaginary conversations might have been shortened, and a little more said about the visits to England. The translation on the whole is very good. Twice, by the way, the unusual French word "partition" is used instead of "score"; also "cords" for strings.

Musical Gossip.

MISS ELENA GERHARDT has long been recognized as one of the most earnest and able interpreters of German songs, and she never gave fuller proof of this than at her recital last Thursday week at Bechstein Hall. Her programme was devoted to choice *Lieder* by Schubert, Brahms, Hugo Wolf, and Richard Strauss. The audience instinctively felt that the singer was in an inspired mood, and showed satisfaction sometimes by enthusiastic applause, but still more forcibly by silence. *Tacent, satis laudant*, wisely wrote a Latin poet.

A NEW Symphony in F by Mr. Emil Mlynarski will be produced next Monday under his direction, at the twelfth and last of the Patterson series of Subscription Orchestral Concerts, of which he is conductor.

THE directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra announce a special evening concert to be given on Tuesday next, when Herr Kreisler will play Sir Edward Elgar's Violin Concerto. The programme will include the Introduction to the second act of Humperdinck's opera 'Königskinder,' recently produced at New York.

THE first of the five "condensed" operas to be performed by the Thomas Beecham Opera Company at the Palladium was given

(afternoon and evening) last Monday. 'Tannhäuser' was selected. Miss Edith Evans was very good as Elizabeth, and so was Mr. Philip Brozel, although, at any rate in the afternoon, he was not in good voice. The chorus was most satisfactory. There was a very large and attentive audience. Mr. Thomas Beecham conducted with point and vigour. We have already approved of the scheme: it seems a practical way of giving the public a taste for opera. Only the names of the performers were marked in the programme. Would it not be well to give a synopsis, however brief, of the plots? The next opera will be 'Carmen.'

THE KING AND QUEEN have given their patronage to the forthcoming season of grand opera which opens at Covent Garden on April 22nd.

WAGNER'S Symphony in c, which he composed in 1832, and which, as he himself remarked, was modelled on Mozart and Beethoven, will be performed at the Symphony Concert, under Sir Henry J. Wood's direction, at Queen's Hall on the 18th inst. The work was first performed in London under Mr. Henschel's direction at a Symphony Concert in December, 1887, and repeated during the same month. A score of the work has just been published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel.

THE memoirs or autobiography of Wagner are about to be published by Messrs. Schuster & Loeffler. They were dictated by him to his wife Frau Cosima, between 1868 and 1873. Twelve copies were printed, and of these one was presented to the King of Bavaria and one to Liszt. Another copy came into the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Burrell. It consisted of three volumes (1813-34, 1842-50, and 1850-61). After her death, the first volume was issued privately (only 100 copies) by her daughter, Mrs. S. Henniker Heaton, and her husband in 1905. Wagner in an introductory note explains that, owing to certain names and figures mentioned in it, the work could only be published some considerable time after his death, should his heirs care to do so. One of the twelve copies must surely have been given to Herr Carl Fr. Glasenapp for his 'Leben Richard Wagners'; but what use he made, or rather was permitted to make, of it is not known.

THE MASQUE SOCIETY gives a double bill at the Court Theatre on the 21st inst., consisting of 'The Masque of Comus,' by Milton and Henry Lawes, and 'The Masque in Dioclesian,' by Betterton and Purcell.

ALBERT NIEMANN, who impersonated Tannhäuser at the three performances of Wagner's opera at the Paris Opéra on the 13th, 18th, and 25th of March, 1861, and who took the part of Siegmund in 'Die Walküre' at the first cycles of the 'Ring' in 1876, celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birth on the 15th inst. From 1866 to 1889 he was connected with the Berlin Court Opera.

NEXT year the Philharmonic Society will celebrate its centenary, and for such an important event the directors have made special arrangements. They have invited Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, Dr. Frederic Cowen, Mr. Landon Ronald, Mr. Granville Bantock, Dr. Walford Davies, and Edward German to compose new works, and all these composers have accepted the invitation. During the first year of the Society in 1813 no British composer was represented, so that the celebration scheme shows how interest in native art has grown. In 1813 symphonies by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Pleyel,

Woelfl, Clementi, and Romberg were performed. Works by the last four composers are no longer heard, but the names of Mozart and Beethoven are still constantly to be seen on concert programmes; that of Haydn, however, has become rare.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- GRV. Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 — London Symphony Orchestra, 8.30, Palladium.
 — Sunday Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
 TUE. Messrs. A. Manby and G. Wigley's Ballad Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Walcott Quartet, 8.15, Molian Hall.
 — Herr Kreidler's Violin Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Rose Quartet, 8.30, Broadwood's Room.
 WED. Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Ramford's Ballad Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Miss Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
 — Wesley String Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 THUR. Brussels String Quartet, 8, Bechstein Hall.
 — Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Molian Hall.
 FRI. Miss Adela Verne's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
 SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Mr. Paul Reimer's Vocal Recital, 8, Molian Hall.
 — Mr. George Henschel's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

The Plays of Thomas Love Peacock
 Published for the First Time. Edited
 by A. B. Young. (David Nutt.)

IN reviewing a book of this sort the first question to be asked is, "Was it worth publishing?" Without much hesitation we may agree, in this case, that it was. Every possessor of Messrs. Dent's attractive edition of Peacock, or any edition for that matter, will gladly set this small volume beside the others, and thus become the owner of the complete prose works of an English classic. To print the early works of a classic can hardly be wrong, and Peacock is little less. Otherwise these plays might well have been allowed to acquire that portentous dignity that grows like moss on ancient and unprinted MSS. in the British Museum. For though in the farces one may discover examples of truly "Peacockian" wit and style, these rare gems have mostly been worked into the novels; while the residue, which includes a drama in blank verse, has but little intrinsic value. The earliest works of Peacock—a brilliant amateur to the last—are as amateurish as the earliest works of his friend Shelley, and as thin and conventional as the worst of Goldoni. Nevertheless they are readable; so we need not stay to quarrel with the enthusiastic editor who claims that they are "replete with fun, written in a flexible style, and bearing the imprint of a scholarly discrimination."

English prose and humour are certainly the richer for one or two speeches in this little book, but the service it performs is greater than rescuing a few fragments of humorous prose, or even than filling a gap on our shelves. It reminds us that, as usual, we are neglecting one of our best writers. The 'Life' of Peacock has yet to be written, and has, as we mentioned recently, already been taken in hand; at present an ineffectual memoir by Sir Henry Cole, some personal recollections by the author's granddaughter Mrs. Clarke, a critical essay from the versatile but rapid pen of

Lord Houghton, the gossip of Robert Buchanan, and editorial notices by Prof. Saintsbury and the late Richard Garnett, together afford nothing more than a perfunctory appreciation. Two writers, indeed, have attempted a more elaborate estimate: James Spedding, an able prig, reviewed Peacock's novels in *The Edinburgh* of January, 1839; and more than half a century later a not less able publicist, Mr. Herbert Paul, contributed to *The Nineteenth Century* a paper on the same subject. The judgment of both is vitiated by a common defect. Both are good writers, but both are also good party men; consequently, neither can appreciate the attitude of one to whom collective wisdom was folly, who judged every question in politics, philosophy, literature, and art on its merits, and whose scorn for those who judged otherwise was cruel and cruelly expressed. With the possible exception of Prof. Saintsbury, not one of Peacock's interpreters has quite understood his position or perfectly shared his point of view. Did not Dr. Arthur Button Young, the editor of these plays, himself affirm that

"his stories deal with tangible realities, and not with obscure or absurd situations, as is the case with those of many novelists . . . For this reason alone they deserve to be widely known, as also their author, for having helped to raise the tone of novel-writing at a critical juncture in its development, by introducing into his tales instruction and information"?

It is only fair to add that this bit of criticism occurs in his "Inaugural Dissertation presented to the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Freiburg in Breisgau for the Acquisition of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy."

In calling Peacock one of our best writers we have raised a claim that must be made good. His exquisite style with its fine Tacitean flavour, the perfection of his lyrics, his wit, and that intellectual brilliancy which sparkles from all the facets of his satire, parody, and epigram, suffice to endear him to the small, fastidious world whose approval is best worth having, and also, perhaps, to justify our opinion. But, unless we mistake, his novels possess a rarer and more potent quality: their appeal goes further than the frontiers of good taste. Peacock's mind was original; he thought about many things, and he always did his own thinking. He is the other side to every question; his way of looking at life is a perpetual challenge; and a man without a vestige of humour or taste may read him with profit for his point of view.

Peacock belongs to no school or age. He has been called a man of the eighteenth century living in the nineteenth; nothing could be further from the truth. He loved the dignity and calm of the Augustans, just as he loved the fire and romance of the Renaissance, and the mysterious gaiety of the Middle Ages; but he could have criticized any of them with as good a will as he criticized the age of machinery and "the march of mind," and, had he

been born in any one of them, would doubtless have done so. He was a student of bardic poetry who yet admired Pulci and Ariosto; his passion for classical literature was uncommonly wise and sincere; he read Sophocles for pleasure. So remote was he from the eighteenth-century Grecians that he could perceive and enjoy the romantic element in Greek life and art; yet it is a mistake to call him a Greek. An Athenian of the time of Pericles was, he thought, the noblest specimen of humanity that history had to show, and of that nobility he assimilated what he could. He acquired a distaste for cant, prudery, facile emotion, and philanthropy; he learnt to enjoy the good things of life without fear or shame; to love strength and beauty, and to respect the truth. For all that, he was a modern too; sharp eyes can see it in his verse. A touch of gloating and uninquisitive wonder, a suspicion of sentiment for sentiment's sake, the ghost of an appeal from the head to the heart, from the certainty of the present to the mystery of the past and the future, betray the descendant of Shakespeare and Sterne. The very culture that he inherited from a Græco-Roman civilization, his bookishness, his archæology, his conscious Paganism, would have looked queer in an Athenian of the fifth century B.C. The author of 'Love and Age' was no Greek; but he was Greek enough to stand out above his fellows, from whom he is most honourably distinguished by his Athenian open-mindedness.

That Peacock cultivated prejudices is not disputed; for instance, he could not abide tobacco-smoke, Lord Brougham, or the Great Exhibition of 1851. But his prejudices were as peculiar to himself as the principles of Sir Thomas Browne. They were not the prejudices of his age and state, neither were they of the kind that is fatal to free thinking and plain speaking. Unlike the popular prejudices of his day, the dogmas of the Hedonists and Utilitarians, his whims and fancies were superficial, and involved no intellectual confusion. He compelled no one to build on unproved hypotheses, nor would he suffer himself to be compelled. Though sceptical about progress and mistrustful of democracy, to the end of his life he disliked the Conservative party; and perhaps his finest flights of sarcasm occur in 'The Misfortunes of Elphin,' where he ridicules Canning's florid rhetoric in defence of the Constitution.

Peacock's attitude towards women affords an example of the liberality of his views and of his isolation. It shocked Victorian sentimentalists, and would probably infuriate the more austere feminists of to-day. Peacock's heroines, though, like all his characters, roughly and sometimes extravagantly sketched, are always charming and generally alive. Stupidity, ignorance, and incompetence, craven submissiveness or insipid resignation, he did not commend in women: on the contrary, intellect, wit, gaiety, spirit, and even a first in the Classical Tripos seemed or

would have seemed desirable and lady-like attributes to the creator of Anthelia Melincourt and Morgana Gryll. What was called "womanliness" in the forties displeased him; but he liked women to be feminine, and knew that distinguished women have ever been distinguished as women.

The truth is, Peacock had standards tested by which the current ideas of almost any age would be found wanting. Without being a profound thinker, he was one of those people who "bother about ends" to the extent of being unwilling to approve of means unless they are satisfied that the end in view is good, or at least that there is some end in view. With a self-complacent age, in which every one was shouting "Forward!" and no one was expected to inquire "Whither?" he was necessarily out of sympathy. To the shouters he seemed irrational and irrelevant. They called him "immoral" when they were solemn, and "whimsical" when they were merry; and "whimsical" is the epithet with which we are tempted to label him, if labelled he must be. Genius makes strange bedfellows; and Peacock's intellectual candour finds itself associated with the emotional capriciousness of Sterne. Truly, he is always unexpected, and as often as not superficially inconsequent. To state the three parts of a syllogism is not in his way; and by implication he challenged half the major premises in vogue. His scorn of rough-and-ready standards, commonplaces, and what used to be called "the opinion of all sensible men" made him disrespectful to common sense. It was common sense once to believe that the sun went round the earth, and it is still the mark of a sensible man to ignore, on occasions, the law of contradictions. To that common sense which is compounded of mental sluggishness and a taste for being in the majority Peacock's wit was a needle. He was intellectual enough to enjoy pricking bladders, and so finished an artist that we never tire of watching him at his play.

He was, in fact, an artist with intellectual curiosity; and just as he lacked the depth of a philosopher, so he wanted the vision of a poet. That he possessed genius will not be denied; but his art is fanciful rather than imaginative, and in creative power he is deficient. His life was neither a mission nor a miracle. But he was blessed with that keen delight in his own sensations which makes a world full of beautiful and amusing things, charming people, wine, and warm sunshine seem, on the whole, a very tolerable place, and all metaphysical speculation and political passion a little unnecessary. He made an art of living, and his novels are a part of his life. He wrote them because he had a subtle sense of the ludicrous, a turn for satire, and style. He wrote because he enjoyed writing; and, with a disregard for the public inconceivable in a man of sense, he wrote the sort of books that he himself would have liked to read. They are the sort, we think, that will always be worth reading.

Dramatic Gossip.

IN view of the fact that Mr. Whelen proposes to inaugurate a season for the advancement of the theatre, the New Dramatic Company, after consultation with him, not wishing to prejudice his chances of success in any way, has decided to withhold its plans for the present season.

AN Irish correspondent writes:—

"On Thursday, January 26th, a new play in two acts by Lord Dunsany, entitled 'King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior,' was produced at the Abbey Theatre. King Argimenes, who has been overthrown and enslaved by his rival, King Darniak, finds a sword buried in the earth, and, inspired by the spirit of the unknown warrior who once possessed the weapon, rouses the slaves and regains his kingdom. The play is well conceived and effectively written. Mr. O'Donovan as King Argimenes and Mr. Kerrigan as Darniak, a slave, played the principal parts in a thoroughly capable manner."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H. E.—A. H.—H. W.—J. C.—J. H. Y.—H. M. B.—Received.

W. M.—Many thanks.

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